The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

SOME FEATURES OF THE SESSION.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS DEBATE —MR. RANDALL RECEIVES A DISAGREEABLE REMINDER OF THE SALARY GRAB—THE SALARIES IN THE SUB-TREASURY AND ASSAY OFFICE—THE SILVER COIN BILL—EQUALIZING THE BOUNTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The House has had the Legislative Appropriation bill under consideration for two days, the discussion being in Committee of the Whole. There has been a desire manifested to close the general debate on Monday or Tuesday, and begin the consideration of the bill by items. What with interruptions growing out of the action of investigating committees and the resolutions which will take the time of the House to-morrow, unless there is an early adjournment, it seems hardly probable that any great progress will be made during the week. The general discussion, as has been observed, has not touched the merits of the bill, but the speeches have been for the most part financial or political disquisitions. The first speech which really applied to the bill was that delivered by Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, on Saturday. He read a part of Mr. Randall's old speech advocating the salary-grab, and of course attracted the attention of the House. Mr. Randall attempted to help himself out of the difficulty by adroitly pleading that he believes now, as he did then, that the salaries of Congressmen ought to be $7,500; but he sees that his individual judgment has been overruled by the country, and he gracefully yields to the popular demand for retrenchment in expenditures. As to cutting down the salaries of Congressmen ten per cent., he thought it was necessary, if the other reductions proposed by the committee were to be made. Mr. White, of Kentucky, asked Mr. Randall a very pertinent question, which proved not to be received with good temper. Mr. White wanted to know if Mr. Randall conceded that his judgment had been overruled by the people, why he had not refunded the excess of salary, and, pursuing the question a little further, inquired whether the people would not regard the refunding of the money as an evidence of Mr. Randall's sincerity. Mr. Randall's answer, which may not prove very satisfactory to the country, was that it was none of the gentleman's business. Except this slight diversion from the general line of speeches, the debate has been uninterruptedly upon the finances. One of the notable speeches thus far was a very strong argument in favor of hard money by Mr. Hoskins, of New-York. This speech followed a soft money speech by Mr. Phillips, of Kansas. It was carefully prepared, and closely fixed the attention of the House.

There has now been just about as much work done upon the Appropriation bills as was accomplished before the holiday recess a year ago. By unusual exertions the bills were all completed on the 4th of March, though it has been suspected that some of the enrolling was done after the adjournment of Congress, the clerks having skillfully prepared beforehand the last pages of the bills passed to receive the signature of the President. If the investigating mania should speedily subside, and the House should work with as much vigor as can possibly be expected, the Appropriation bills may be finished by the 1st of July. That is the earliest day on which the most sanguine can now hope for the final adjournment. But no one can foresee the results of the investigations, and if a few more exposures like that in Belknap's case should occur, or if even the impeachment of Belknap should be carried out, there can be little hope of an adjournment before the middle of August. One consideration will by and by begin to operate, and that is the necessity which members will have to attend to their own nominations and canvasses for the Fall election. When their private affairs begin to press upon them at home the session will be cut off, and not sooner. As to the reported proposition to take a recess from July to September, it is wholly absurd. The Senate is not likely to indulge the House in any such fantastic desire.

The salaries of the officers in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New-York are fixed in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill at the following figures: Assistant Treasurer, $7,200; Deputy Assistant Treasurer, $3,240; Cashier and Chief Clerk, $3,780; Chief of the Coin Division, $3,600; Chief of the Note Paying Division, $2,700; Chief of the Note Receiving Division, $2,700; Chief of the Check Division, $2,700; Chief of the Registered Interest Division, $2,520; Chief of the Coupon Interest Division, $2,250; Chief of the Fractional Currency Division, $2,250; Chief of the Bond Division, $2,160; Chief of the Canceled Check and Record Division, $1,800; two clerks at $2,160 each, six clerks at $1,980 each, ten clerks at $1,800 each, nine clerks at $1,620 each, four clerks at $1,530 each, four clerks at $1,440 each, two clerks at $1,350 each; two clerks at $1,260 each; three clerks at $1,200 each; five messengers at $1,200 each; one messenger at $1,200; keeper of the building, $1,620; chief detective, $1,620; assistant detective, $1,260; three hall men at $1,000 each; six watchmen at $730 each; one engineer, $1,000; one porter, $900. The following are the salaries appropriated for the New-York Assay Office: Superintendent, $4,000; assayer, melter, and refiner, $2,700 each; chief clerk and weighing clerk, $2,500; paying, bar, and warrant clerk, $2,000; calculating clerk, $1,800; assayer's first assistant, $2,250; assayer's second assistant, $2,150; for wages of workmen, $20,000; for acids, copper, coal, lead, light, and for miscellaneous items and repairs, $8,000.

Mr. Randall proposes to-morrow to make an effort to have the bill providing for a deficiency in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving and for the issue of silver coin in place of fractional currency considered. The amount appropriated by the bill "to provide for engraving and printing and other expenses of making and issuing United States notes" is $163,000. The second section directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver coins of the denomination of ten, twenty, twenty-five, and fifty cents in redemption of an equal amount of fractional currency, whether the same be now in the Treasury awaiting redemption, or wherever it may be presented for redemption. Two amendments will be offered to the bill, one providing that the amount of legal tenders authorized under existing laws may be increased by the addition of the amount of fractional currency now outstanding and to be redeemed, and one preventing the further sale of five per cent. bonds for the purchase of silver. It is Mr. Randall's purpose to move the previous question on the passage of the bill to-morrow after a reasonable time has been occupied in discussion, but it is very doubtful if he will be able to carry the motion, for the reason that the consideration of the bill may lead to a discussion involving the entire currency question, and the financiers of the Holman-Landers school will not be cut off in the House, as they have been in the Democratic caucus, without a struggle.

The bill to equalize bounties, reported to the House last week by Gen. Philip Cook, is estimated to take about twenty millions from the Treasury if it should become a law. This amount is just about the sum that will be saved to the Treasury by the reduction in appropriations, which is practically a tax levied upon employes already generally underpaid, when the character of their work and the expenses of living at points where Government service is required are considered. The introduction of this equalization bill by a Rebel General is the clearest evidence of its buncombe purpose, and it is no doubt intended that the House shall pass the bill. Last year it fell between the two houses on the last day of the session. It was believed the President would veto the measure if passed, but it did not get to him. The House, of course, presents the bill simply as a political trick, and it must be confessed there is danger that it will become a law if the President does not assume the responsibility of its defeat. The hollowness of the hackneyed cry from the Confederate side of the House—economy, retrenchment, and reform—is well shown in this purpose to spend in one bill more than the Committee on Appropriations can save for a year.

The Investigating Committee in the safe burglary case will be able to find out the true story of that affair so far as confessions can be depended upon. Some of this evidence will be useless in court because of the impossibility of securing corroborating testimony of any kind. It is not known whether there is in the new evidence thus obtained enough to warrant the undertaking of new trials. It is probable, however, that one more effort to secure justice will be made.

TRIALS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

HOPELESS DIVISION ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION—HOT SESSION OF THE CAUCUS ON SATURDAY NIGHT—THE INFLATIONISTS IN CONTROL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—At the Democratic caucus on Saturday night not more than seventy of the 200 Democrats in both houses were present. Mr. Clymer presided, Mr. Lamar, on whose account the caucus was adjourned over from Thursday, having left in the evening for New-York. The inflationists were in a decided majority, and, as soon as the meeting was fairly organized, seeing their advantage, began to take the aggressive in an effort to force a vote upon the two propositions submitted by the Caucus Committee, hoping to vote down the Payne bill and adopt the minority report for an unconditional repeal of the Resumption act of 1875. Mr. Landers and Mr. Holman objected to a proposition to postpone action, and began a movement to force a vote. Mr. Randall said he would not be bound by any action the few present might take, and then Mr. Bayard got the floor and made a strong and earnest protest against voting upon such an important proposition with so few present. He said that the action of the caucus was not binding on the consciences of the members, even with a full attendance, if it came in conflict with their duty to their constituents, and he warned those opposed to his views upon this question not to attempt to press a vote with such a meagre attendance. Mr. Thurman followed Mr. Bayard in the same line. He deprecated the action of the opponents of the majority report. He said that the bill reported by the majority was full of concessions to the inflationists, and he admitted its weakness. It was simply a measure turning their faces in the direction of specie payments. They had yielded every point but one out of the hundred, and that was the simple declaration that they were in favor of specie payments at some time in the future, and were willing to take a single step in that direction. He said that the adoption of this bill did not cut off further legislation upon the subject, and that if the necessities of the country demanded it there could be amendment and even repeal of it. He spoke some time, giving his views of the Payne bill and the results it would accomplish, and protested against action upon the question until another meeting could be called. Mr. Holman said that the country was anxiously awaiting action of some sort upon this question, and that it was time that something were done. He said the inflationists were not responsible for the non-attendance of the gentlemen who opposed their views, and that they were getting tired of coming up here night after night to hear nothing but talk and then a postponement. They were prepared to settle the matter, and they demanded a settlement of it, and he intimated very strongly that unless it was determined at once they would go into the House on Monday, and undertake to decide the policy of the party there. He spoke at great length, and rather intemperately, and an attempt was made to get him off the floor about 10:30 by raising points of order. There was quite a noisy time for a while, which was not quieted without great trouble. Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, poured oil upon the troubled waters, and finally about 12 o'clock, after the promise of the hard-money men that a full attendance could be had at the next meeting, the inflationists, who managed the caucus, agreed to adjourn to next Wednesday evening, with the understanding that a vote should be taken on that evening at 11 o'clock. It was evident all through the debate that no matter what action was taken by the caucus, those opposing the result reached would not feel bound by its action; therefore, whatever the result of the caucus next Wednesday night, it is fair to say it will give no definite shape to the policy of the party upon the financial question. The meeting of Saturday night also developed the fact that, with perhaps two exceptions—Senator Bayard and Mr. Morrison—not one of the leaders of the Democracy has the force to stand up squarely against the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act. Even Senator Thurman is credited with being willing to concede this last point to the inflationists to save any trouble with them. The Democratic delegation from New-York are understood to have abandoned the caucus attempt to fix up a currency bill, and they will declare boldly against the Payne bill if it should be adopted.

UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURIES.

A PROPOSITION TO ABOLISH THE ONE AT CHICAGO—THE CHANGE TO BE MADE ON THE PLEA OF ECONOMY—THE NEED OF GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Legislative Appropriation bill proposes to abolish the Sub-Treasury at Chicago, to which Mr. Bangs, recently of the Post Office Department, has been appointed. The change is made, of course, on the plea of economy. An effort will be made in the House to amend the bill so as to continue the office. Treasurer New states that the transactions in the Chicago Sub-Treasury were last year next to those at New-York, and reached an amount greater than $65,000,000. The Sub-Treasury at Chicago is no more important for the transactions of that city than the other treasuries and Government depositories are to the places where they are located. At Buffalo, for instance, the Government depository handles $5,000,000 a year, at an expense estimated for the Appropriation bill at $3,150. This depository saves the transportation of that sum of money between Buffalo and the surrounding country and New-York and Washington, which would be made at a greater cost than the expense of the depository at Buffalo. Moreover the depository is of the very greatest inconvenience to the people who do business in that city. The same remarks apply to most of the other offices which it is proposed to abolish.

CLYMER SUPERSEDED BY KNOTT.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE TO TAKE UP THE BELKNAP CASE THIS WEEK—MR. CLYMER FULLY OCCUPIED WITH HIS OWN CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The House Judiciary Committee will begin to investigate the Belknap affair this week. The course of examination has not been definitely marked out, but it is probable the committee will first take up new cases of post traderships concerning which charges are made. It is morally certain that other trading posts have been sold by somebody, but it is doubtful whether the same clear evidence can be obtained as in the Fort Sill post. Mr. Clymer's committee is entirely demoralized and useless. Besides the doubt whether they desire any evidence, Clymer has no time to spare from himself, though the case which he is now pursuing promises to be short, and he is likely to convict himself within the week if the expected witnesses arrive. The Judiciary Committee, however, has some really able and sincere Democrats, who desire quite as much to punish Belknap as to make a great noise.

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

FOUR THOUSAND PAGES OF EX PARTE TESTIMONY—THE WITNESS WOLF AND HIS EVIDENCE—THE COMMITTEE PROTECTING HIM FROM BEING TAMPERED WITH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The method by which many of the investigations by the House are conducted is well illustrated in the case of the Committee on Naval Affairs. It is said one hundred and fifty witnesses have been examined, and more than four thousand pages of testimony taken, yet no notice has been sent to the Secretary that there were any charges against him, nor that he could make any cross-examination of witnesses.

The witness Wolf, who recently caused a sensation in the House by refusing to testify before this committee, and by falling in a fit when brought to the bar of the House, is said to be about to come again conspicuously before the public this week. It is charged that an attempt has been made to tamper with him by some parties more or less interested in his knowledge of the affairs of S. P. & A. P. Brown, and to get him to make a statement that his whole testimony before the committee was made up by parties who desired the injury of some persons connected with the Navy Department. The committee have, therefore, thought best to furnish him with an official letter of protection warning all persons that he is yet a witness before the committee, and will be fully protected by the House in any evidence he may have given or may yet give in the matters upon which he shall be examined. The committee also during the coming week will examine witnesses to ascertain just how far attempts have been made to induce the witness to change or modify any statements already made, and to take steps to punish any such interference, if there has been any. The accused clerks, curiously enough, have not yet been examined by the committee. There is something very singular about this case of S. P. Brown & Co., and if the committee neglect to follow every clue and thread of evidence till all the facts are ascertained it will be a gross violation of duty. The testimony of Wolf was specific, and if he has sworn falsely no punishment under the law can be too great. If he has told the truth, the firm of Brown & Co. are what they have been reported in various papers to be, and deserve complete exposure. If the investigation turns aside now it can only be to save some prominent Democrat, and will leave a stain on Brown and on the department.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire was discovered yesterday morning in an unoccupied room on the second floor of No. 623 Tenth avenue, and the flames were put out before any serious damage had been done. Frederick Fleury was suspected of having set fire to the place. He was arrested and held for examination.

A fire broke out at 3 A. M. yesterday in Morey's Block, at Taunton, Mass., destroying four stores and their contents partially. The loss on buildings is $3,000, insured, and the loss on stocks is $8,000, insured for $5,000.

A fire at Caledonia, Ontario, yesterday destroyed the Caledonia Flouring Mills, owned by McQuarrie, Thorburn & Munro. The mills contained 30,000 bushels of grain. Total loss, $50,000; insured for $29,000.

A store and dwelling-house at Newburyport, Mass., owned by F. L. Tophen and occupied by Parker Roberts, were destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss, $25,000; insurance on buildings, $3,000.

A fire occurred yesterday in the attic of Turn Hall, No. 66 East Fourth street, and was extinguished before any damage was sustained.

SHIP STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 12.—About 3 o'clock this morning, during a thunder-storm, the ship Majestic, Capt. Gibbons, owned by Thayer & Lincoln, of Boston, and her commander, and loading for Liverpool, with 3,500 bales of cotton on board, was struck by lightning. Her cargo was set on fire and all of it more or less damaged by fire and water. The damage to the vessel is estimated at $500. The damages to cargo will probably exceed $50,000.

THE HUNTINGTON BANK ROBBERY.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 12.—B. F. Keeny, a well-to-do farmer living six miles west of this city, having received by express last month a package containing $8,000, sent by his brother, John B. Keeny, from near Huntington, West Va., and supposed to be a portion of that stolen from the Huntington Bank last September, was arrested last night.

BOND ROBBERY.

HARTFORD, March 12.—A small trunk containing $3,000 in Connecticut Western Railroad bonds, Nos. 387, 388, and 389, a $500 Connecticut Valley Railroad bond, $7,000 in personal notes, and $300 in currency was stolen from the store of Luther M. Moses in this city on Friday evening.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—It has been learned that last week the New-Hampshire Democrats were reinforced by $27,000, sent from New-York for campaign purposes.

THE ANDERSONVILLE SURVIVORS.

BOSTON, March 12.—The Executive Committee of the National Union of Andersonville Survivors have decided to hold the next annual reunion at Norwich, Conn., April 12.

LIVING IN PHILADELPHIA.

WHAT IT WILL COST THE COUNTRY VISITOR.

THE SYSTEM BY WHICH PHILADELPHIA EXPECTS TO ENTERTAIN THE COMING THOUSANDS — AND BY WHICH THE BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER EXPECTS TO BE MADE RICH — HIGH PRICES AND SCANTY ACCOMMODATION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 11, 1876.

The problem of accommodation in the Quaker City during the Centennial season has not yet been solved, and is exceedingly likely to give trouble. It is not so because no attempts have been made to solve it, but the difficulties which now beset the question have in reality sprung out of these very attempts. When the Exhibition enterprise first began to assume form and coherence the Philadelphians commenced to look about them, and calculated how far they were prepared to receive the flood of visitors that was to be expected. It had long been notorious that there was but one really first-class hotel in the place, and when people from this city were twitted with that circumstance they proudly answered that Philadelphia was a city of homes, not of hotels and boarding-houses, like New-York. Therefore when the question of accommodation was mooted, the conclusion was inevitable that it was as disproportioned to the probable demand as Falstaff's half-penny worth of bread to his intolerable amount of sack. Very many citizens went to work and organized temporary hotels in the vicinity of the Centennial grounds, some of which were good, and some rather indifferent, but all had the great merit of being upon the spot. Besides these, numerous other hotels were projected, and are now built in various parts of the city proper, and the sum total of increased accommodation was a praiseworthy comment upon the public spirit and enterprise of the Philadelphia gentlemen. But even with these new accessions to the guest-receiving capacity of the city, there was still much to be desired. From the various means at their command of guessing what the influx would be, leading railway men pronounced decidedly that the supply was still far inferior to the presumable needs. And it then seemed certain that the natural way out of the trouble would be found by the guests themselves, who would establish themselves in New-York, Long Branch, Cape May, Camden, and other contiguous quarters.

This view of the case, which to an outsider would seem a very natural one, was a sore one to the Philadelphians, who, having borne very nearly all the expense, deemed themselves—and not without justice—entitled to the whole of the profits accruing. To secure, therefore, the coming strangers to Philadelphia some gentlemen formed an association known as the "Centennial Lodging-house Agency, (Limited,") which proposed to fill up the void by making use of boarding-houses and private residences as a supplement to the hotels, thus utilizing the "homes" of Philadelphia. Their plan was to first contract with a large number of householders and boarding-house proprietors for certain rooms for the accommodation of such guests as the agency might send to them, and also to furnish such rooms suitably, and further to supply the guests with a supper of tea and coffee, with meat, bread and butter, and a breakfast of tea and coffee, warm meat or fish, vegetables, bread and butter. Dinner formed no part of the arrangement, the idea being that the visitors would get this meal inside the Centennial grounds. Payment was to be made to the proprietors and landladies by coupons, to be sold in all the railway and steam-ship offices in connection with traveling tickets. And these coupons the agency proposed to cash twice a week at their office, No. 1,010 Walnut street. On all the trains coming into the city were to be agents of the association, who were to inquire for the holders of such coupons and furnish them with location cards, billeting them on such and such houses, each card containing the most minute directions how to reach the allotted quarters. In the prospectus issued by this agency they declared their belief that there were hundreds of boarding-house proprietors, and also hundreds of others occupying large houses who would be glad to throw open their doors to strangers, when they had a certainty of receiving a proper remuneration and of full houses. And they placed themselves in communication with this class of the public by inserting a permanent advertisement in the *Ledger*, calling upon them to come and make contracts.

The price of a coupon ticket for lodging, supper, and breakfast was fixed by the agency at $2 50 per day, and as the boarding-house keepers in many parts of Philadelphia had been accustomed to receive from $5 to $7 per week thankfully for board and lodging, they, of course, jumped at an offer which was to them the mines of Peru. The prospectus spoke of hundreds of persons who would probably be willing, but in this they were extremely diffident and more modest than the occasion called for. The fact is, that up to the present time the number of such contracts made has been over eight thousand. I state this upon the authority of one of the clerks of the agency, from whom I received also the information that the agency was now prepared to furnish accommodation to no less than 35,000 people daily. And I presume that my informant was strictly correct in his figures, since my own experience has justified me in saying that almost every person who has rooms to let in West Philadelphia, either has or claims to have a contract with this association. And, by the by, I may state that the majority of the ladies who are engaged in the business of taking boarders have confounded this agency with the Centennial Commission, and speak of their contracts as having been made with that body. The persons who are willing to take boarders and who have not made any such agreement are invariably, I am given to understand, either boarding-house keepers who expect to get the overflow from the hotels, or private families who are willing to add to their income by taking a permanent boarder, but who will not have their houses invaded by a stream of constantly changing inmates, whose respectability no one can guarantee. Yet the figures show that these two classes must be greatly in the minority, for the agency has made more than eight thousand contracts.

This result of the scheme appears to me most unfortunate. The proposed accommodation is not worth, even under such circumstances as a Centennial, more than $1 50, and the manner in which the boarding-house keepers have responded is a conclusive proof that the figures of the agency were immeasurably higher than their own. The gentlemen who organized this system had in mind, doubtless, when they issued their prospectus, places that would furnish accommodations second only to those given by the Continental and the Trans-Continental, and they fixed the price of a coupon at a rate which would compare favorably with the $5 per day which will be charged by those houses. But they must know now that the class which alone could furnish such quarters as they saw in their mind's eye, have not made any contracts with them, and could not be induced to do so under any circumstances. I have seen many houses where the proprietors claim to have contracts with the Centennial Commission, as they call it, and I must put it down as my deliberate opinion that $1 per day would be a high price for the accommodations they can give. Two dollars and a half per day is $17 50 per week, without dinner. Let us consider the case of a man and his wife who visit the Centennial and stay one week under the auspices of this agency. They may be placed anywhere in the city, in a good quarter or a bad one, next door to a handsome house or to a brewery and lager-beer saloon. They have to take their chances of that. They have to pay at least $1 per head for their dinners within the Centennial grounds, for the keepers of restaurants there have gone to great expense to erect temporary structures, have paid large sums for the concession to the Centennial authorities, and are there to make money. This will make the bill of the couple $49 per week for mere board and lodging. I must confess that I consider this gross extortion, a deliberate skinning of the public.

I do not say for one moment that the persons who organized this scheme derive any pecuniary profit from it. I have the assurance of one of the agency's representatives that the $2 50 per day is paid to the presenter of the coupon without discount or rebate of any kind. I am willing to believe that the expenses of offices, of an army of agents on every incoming train, of inspectors to see that the conditions of the contract are faithfully carried out, and of a corps of clerks at the offices are borne by the private subscriptions of patriotic citizens of Philadelphia. I cannot, in the face of the very general indorsement of the agency by such men as Mr. Cassatt, one of the Vice Presidents of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and of his Honor the Mayor, W. S. Stokley, suspect that there can be any question of pecuniary interest in this matter, or that there is any "divvy" possible. But this I do say, that the agency fixed a price far above boarding-house prices, and by making contracts with so many people have made that abnormal price almost obligatory. The victim who has purchased a coupon at Oshkosh or Skowhegan, and who finds his accommodation of the poorest and barest kind, will in vain seek for other quarters. Wherever he goes the contracts of the "Centennial Lodging-house Agency, (Limited,") will stare him in the face, and he will find no rest for the sole of his foot save in some hotel. And I say also that the sum fixed is utterly out of keeping with the meals and lodging furnished. The price, allowing $1 for dinner, is at the rate of $3 50 per diem. Now, for $5 a man can board at the Continental, and get everything that can be got anywhere. The contract calls for coffee and tea, meat, (not even warm meat,) bread and butter, for supper. Our excellent friend Hitchcock, better known to the midnight journalist than to the public, will furnish all these, and of first-class quality, for fifteen cents. And the breakfast is the same, only that the meat is to be warm and accompanied with vegetables. I asked the clerk of the agency how they could so supervise the different houses as to see that the meals were of good quality and well cooked? I understood him to reply that in the first place they admitted no one on their books who would not keep his or her contracts, (which is fudge,) and in the second place, that there were three inspectors to each division; that there were five divisions, and consequently fifteen inspectors to 8,000 houses, and upward, (which is also fudge.)

Were it not for the indorsements it has received, I should unhesitatingly pronounce the whole thing a fraud. But believing that the gentlemen who have spoken in its favor are utterly incapable of backing a swindle, I am reduced to this explanation, based upon the prospectus. At the outset they expected a few hundred houses of a superior class. This class did not respond, but *en revanche* inferior classes did, and everybody who had compassion for the poor stranger and his greenbacks rushed to accept the magnificent chance offered. The machinery of supervision, which might have been sufficient for what was intended, would of course be miserably insufficient for the eight thousand and upward. There probably was no desire at the outset to monopolize the transient boarding business. On the contrary, from the price fixed, it seems to have been the intention only to supplement the first-class hotels and take care of those who would under ordinary circumstances go to such hotels as the Continental and Transcontinental. But because the gentlemen who framed it were a little less versed in hotel business than in what *Iago* calls the "bookish theoric," the whole nature of their scheme has been diverted from its original intent, and bids fair to work Philadelphia incalculable harm. Nothing could have been more gracious than their idea, but the result is inexpressibly sordid and grasping. It says, in effect, that nobody shall come to Philadelphia who does not pay at the least two dollars and a half a day for his supper, lodging, and breakfast. Now, every one who reasons must know that the masses who will visit Philadelphia during the Centennial Exhibition cannot afford to pay any such price. To those who are accustomed to stop at first-class hotels the rate is moderate. If the original idea of giving accommodation equal to their standard could have been carried out, there would not have been a valid objection to a scheme that would have embraced some five hundred first-class houses at the most. But as things stand now, the result of the agency is to compel people to pay a very high price for absolutely inferior accommodation. And no matter what the framers might have intended, this is extortion.

There is still one more point, but on this I do not care to enlarge much, because it is prospective rather than appertaining to the present, and things may change materially before the 1st of May. The fact to which I desire to draw the attention of those who wish the Centennial to be a success, and who control its fortunes, is this: The action of the agency in continually making fresh contracts cannot but have an important influence on those who have rooms to let, but who decline to make any arrangement with the association. The agency is continually bulling the market, hiring rooms for boarders that may never come, but creating in the mind of the boarding-house keepers the idea that there is an immense demand, and that in justice to themselves they must ask big prices. They are told on every side that Mrs. A., Mrs. B., Mrs. C., and so on, have rented their rooms to the Centennial Commission, as they erroneously call it, (how they are led into this error it is not my business to inquire.) They know that their accommodations are far superior, and they therefore conclude that if those who contract with the agency get so much, they ought to get more. Consequently there is a pronounced bull feeling in the boarding business, and I am very much afraid that a very unpleasant settling day is at hand for some of those engaged in it. GAR.

CENTENNIAL RAILROAD FARES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—At the convention of the General Railroad Ticket Agents of the United States, held at New-York on the 8th inst., to fix the rate of fares for the Centennial, it was decided that from the territory east of Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Crestline, Columbus, and Cincinnati, and west or north of (including) Binghamton, Elmira, Corry, Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Parkersburg, excursion tickets to Philadelphia and New-York be made good for thirty days from date of issue; that a reduction be made of not more than twenty-five per cent. from convention rates to Philadelphia, for round trip tickets, via direct routes; that the rates on tickets to Philadelphia, via New-York, returning by the same route, be $2 more than the rates to Philadelphia by the direct or short line; and that the rates on tickets to Philadelphia via New-York, and returning via a direct or short line, and *vice versa*, shall be $1 more than the rates by a direct or short line to Philadelphia.

THE EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION.

AWAITING GEN. SCHENCK'S RETURN—THE IMPATIENCE OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The investigation of the Emma Mine affair is practically postponed till the arrival of Gen. Schenck, which is expected the latter part of this week. There was a disposition on the part of some of the young men in the committee, such as Mr. Springer, of Illinois, to press the investigation forward without waiting for Gen. Schenck to be represented. All the Republicans of the committee and several Democrats thought however, in view of Gen. Schenck's early arrival, that it would be no more than fair play to wait till he could be brought face to face with the witnesses. The impatience of the ambitious young men to discover some fraud which would raise them to an equal fame with Mr. Clymer was sufficiently curbed to delay the investigation. By the time that Gen. Schenck arrives ex-Senator Stewart and Trenor Park, with others interested, will be here, and unless the mass of evidence exceeds all expectation the matter will be speedily closed. There is no attempt on the part of any of Gen. Schenck's best friends to excuse him from having committed a great blunder by connecting himself with the Emma Mine, but there are many who do hope and expect that he will be able to establish clearly that he was guilty of no greater offense. It appears from all that can be learned of the sentiment of the committee that Prof. Silliman made an excellent impression by his testimony. Gen. Schenck's appearance before the committee will be awaited with great interest, for no one has any doubt of his ability to take care of himself in any controversy, and if he was led into a speculation by his "good nature and enthusiasm," he will doubtless be able to show the fact.

LETTER FROM PROF. SILLIMAN TO THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

NEW-HAVEN, March 12.—The *Palladium* of to-morrow morning will contain the following letter from Prof. Silliman to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington:

DEAR SIR: I have occupied myself since returning from Washington with an investigation into the alleged telegraphic dispatch to which my attention was called by your committee on the 9th inst. as forming part of the testimony of James E. Lyon. Considering myself still under oath, I now desire to add to my previous testimony as follows: First—I never signed, or authorized any party to sign for me, the dispatch cited by Lyon on pages 16 and 32 of his printed testimony. Second—No such dispatch was ever sent, and the statement of there being such a dispatch is false. Third—I have caused search to be made by the Secretary in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city for a cable telegram of any description on or about April 1 to April 6 bearing my signature, but all the dispatches of 1872 have been destroyed, so that all evidence from this source fails. Fourth—I have also examined a properly authenticated record of all the meetings of the Directors of the Emma Silver Mining Company (limited) from March to May, 1872, and no allusion to any such dispatch appears thereon, nor is there any reference to any circulars or other publications of the company of a similar tenor, although the records have apparently authorized and directed the official publication of all communications made by me individually, or jointly with others, to the company; and I will add that my letter of April 2 to the company from Salt Lake is directed to be published by the meeting on 29th of April. A copy of this last named letter I lodged with the committee when I was before them. I will further add that I have examined the published statement of the price of Emma shares as contained in the London *Mining World* and London *Mining Journal* between the 17th of March and the 13th of April, 1872, and I find that between those dates the quotations did not fall below £23 nor rise above £24 per share. It is therefore plainly evident that no alleged dispatch or authorized report of mine could have materially affected the price of Emma shares during this period. In the London *Mining Journal* of April 6, 1872, occurs the following copy of a telegram received in London, April 5, 1872:

Very great improvements since last report. On seventh floor drifted 120 feet, and on tenth floor forty feet, all in ore; at bottom winze, seventy feet below old workings, drifted forty feet, all in ore. Sample assays twenty-eight per cent. lead and $2,000 silver. Reserves discovered since last report over 8,000 tons. Everything connected with the mine is highly satisfactory. Mailed supplementary report. Cañon road still bad. Shall forward 1,000 tons first-class ore forthwith. Have sixty-five tons bullion, worth $20,000. Propose selling here. Arranged all other matters here. Will report fully on return.

WILLIAMS, SILLIMAN, AND HUSSEY.

You will see that there is nothing in this dispatch to justify the monstrous statement made in the garbled extract from it that these 8,000 tons of ore had an assay value of $2,000, or that the dispatch above quoted gives to the reserves any specific value whatever. I also believe you will find nothing in this telegram inconsistent with the more detailed statements of my letter of April 2, upon which, so far as my responsibility goes, it was based. I have the honor to remain, with high esteem, your obedient servant,

B. SILLIMAN.

Dated New-York, March 11, 1876.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Hon. Sidney A. Bunce, ex-member of Assembly from the Second District of Oneida County, died at Clinton at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

About six hundred working men assembled at Kelly's Hall, in Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon, to hear addresses on the labor question.

John E. Churchill, a machinist, was found dead in the woods at Northampton, Mass., Saturday, having committed suicide owing to want of work.

The government steamer Lady Head will sail this week from Halifax, for Philadelphia, with articles from the Province of Nova Scotia for the Centennial.

A reception was given Mme. Titiens at the Revere House, Boston, Saturday night, by the Papyrus Club. Gov. Rice responded for Mme. Titiens. The affair was a brilliant one.

Saturday evening, while Jacob Brumm, of Pottsville, Penn., was manufacturing gas, a barrel of gasoline caught fire, burning him so seriously that but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Coroner's Jury on the body of Levi Spooner, brakeman, killed at the Fitchburg Railroad accident at Miller's Falls, censured the train-hands for running at double the rate of speed allowed by the rules of the road in approaching a station.

Mrs. Temms, residing at the corner of Collington and Eastern avenues, Baltimore, was fatally burned Saturday while attempting to kindle a fire with coal oil. Her youngest child, aged eighteen months, was also dreadfully burned, and died soon afterward.

Hon. Samuel Austin, of Suffield, Conn., died yesterday of pneumonia. He was a prominent farmer and tobacco dealer, was in both houses of the Legislature, and was a Presidential elector on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket in 1860. He was sixty-seven years old.

A REDUCTION IN RENTS.

THE STANDARD OF NEW-YORK PRICES

RENTS OF ALL CLASSES OF PROPERTY LOWER THAN LAST YEAR—DWELLINGS IN FIFTH AVENUE AND LESS DESIRABLE LOCALITIES—POPULARITY OF FRENCH FLATS—THE HOMES OF WORKING MEN —STORE RENTS.

Taking a comparative view of the statements of many of the real estate agents in the City, it seems that rents of all kinds of property are decidedly lower than they were last year. Making an average of the rentals of the two classes of real estate, it may be said that houses and apartments for dwelling are from ten to fifteen per cent. lower than in 1875, while the depreciation in rents of stores, shops, and business lofts is from ten to thirty per cent. There seem to be no fixed rules for prices even in the same localities. The tenant represents to the landlord that he has been unfortunate in business or labor, and asserts his inability to pay the same rent that he paid last year. The landlord, considering that it is better for him to keep a good tenant at a reduced rent than try the chances of securing another tenant at the old price, and the subsequent chances of the new tenant being a poor one, generally accedes to the proposed reduction. Should that proposed reduction be considered too great, the house must be vacated. It seems to be a fact that not one person in twenty will pay so large rent this year as he did last. The common day laborer living in his two rooms in Mulberry street and the fashionable resident in Fifth avenue are on a par in this respect, though the latter has probably the greater percentage of reduction in his favor. For this reason there is not an oversupply of houses in the fashionable parts of the City. The number not engaged on Fifth avenue is said to be very small. Upon the lists of two of the principal real estate brokers they count only fifteen. The prices at which these are held and the estimate of what they will bring will give a good idea of the rents of this immediate neighborhood. A four-story brown-stone house, 33 by 80, with lot 123 feet deep, with lot 23 by 50 and a good stable, is offered at $9,000 a year. It would have brought the price demanded last year, and probably $11,000 before the panic of 1873; but this year the owners will be fortunate if they get over $7,000 for it. Well-located houses on the avenue, full size—25 by 60—are offered at $4,000, which last year commanded $5,000, and in 1873 were easily rented at $6,500. Medium-sized houses, twenty feet wide and less, bring $3,000 or $2,500. Last year they rented for considerably higher prices, though there is not so great a reduction in houses of this class as in the larger ones. They answer well for small families, and for families which are willing to be crowded more or less if they can live in a stylish neighborhood. In Madison avenue the rents have fallen a notch. The full-sized house brings $3,500. Last year it brought $4,000, and in more prosperous times $4,500. The cheaper houses, of which there are very few, range between $2,000 and $2,500. On Murray Hill first-class houses can be had at $2,200 and $3,200, which rented for $4,000 in 1875. But on Thirty-fourth street, which is considered a very choice locality, the same style of houses are offered at $4,500. They formerly rented for $6,000, and last year they brought $5,000 and $5,500. A great deal of the Astor property is in this vicinity, and inquiry at the Astor agency, on Prince street, substantiated the report that not only on these houses but upon all the Astor houses in the City the rents had been reduced at least ten per cent. There was said to be no standard of reduction, and in some instances the reduction was said to be considerably more than ten per cent.—perhaps more than twenty per cent. Houses on Lexington avenue may be rented for $1,200 and $2,000, which in 1873 rented at $1,500 and $2,500. The houses are excellent, quite as good, many of them, as the Fifth avenue residences, but are cheap because of location. The same grades of houses, equally fashionable, are cheaper above Fifty-fourth street on Fifth avenue. As an instance of this fact a real estate agent mentioned one house below Seventieth street which in good times would bring $6,500, but which rents to day for $2,500. Passing above Seventieth street, the houses in Lexington avenue which usually rent for $1,200 and $2,000, may be had for from $900 to $1,500.

A great many houses on the west side of the City from Tenth street up are offered for rent. The fact that there are so many vacant houses is what might naturally be expected in these times. Reduction of salaries and financial embarrassments of all kinds have affected this class seriously. Many families that have been paying $1,200 and $2,000 rent will this year cut down their expenses in the matter of rent as much as possible. Some will move into cheaper houses in the City, and some will leave New-York altogether. A great many people who have been paying $2,000 and $2,500 will take their places, but the demand for houses will not warrant landlords in adhering to old prices. The house that brought $1,500 will not rent readily at $1,200, and so on throughout the grades. An agent said that a house on Twenty-fifth street that rented for $1,000 last year was recently let for $840. Another, in Clinton place, fell from $1,500 to $1,200. Boarding-house keepers on the west side are especially imperative in their demands for reduced rents. With the present scarcity of boarders continuing through the year, it would be impossible for them to make the ends meet while paying present rents. The rents of the classes of houses spoken of will be from $1,000 to $2,200 for the coming year. Houses of the same grade are of course plenty on the east side also. The next grade of houses range between $400 and $800 a year, according to location. The cheaper of this grade are generally two-story houses, with slanting roof and dormer windows and basement. Some of them are very nicely built and conveniently arranged, and make excellent homes for people of moderate income. A great many of them are rented to persons who in their turn let portions of them to other families. Others are rented to cheap boarding-house keepers. A clerk with a small salary taking one of these houses may, by judicious management, get the use of the portion of it occupied by his family almost for nothing. In all the side streets leading out of the avenues these houses are plentiful. They are now from ten to twenty per cent. cheaper than they were last year. For $800, or at most $900, there are a great many three-story houses, with flat roofs and basements, furnished with all the modern improvements. In more desirable localities their prices would be from $1,000 to $1,500.

With nearly all grades of society French flats are coming into extensive use. They are cheaper than whole houses, and almost as cheap as portions of ordinary dwellings. The average run of prices this year will be from $30 to $80. Last year the prices were from $40 to $100. A remarkably good French flat, in a good location, with eight rooms, furnished with mirrors, shades, and carpets, was offered yesterday for $50 a month. It rented for $80 last year. In exceptional cases French flats bring higher prices than those quoted. Two flats on Eighth avenue, near Twenty-first street, 25 by 75 feet, with nine rooms each, are offered at $70 each per month. They could probably be hired for $50. The figures previously given apply exclusively to unfurnished houses. There are a great many furnished houses in the City. As a rule, a furnished house is worth about twenty-five per cent. more than the same house would rent for unfurnished. This estimate is believed to be a fair average.

THE TENEMENT-HOUSE GRADE.

There are thousands of people in New-York who cannot afford to take whole houses. They have to content themselves with one, two, three, or half a dozen rooms, as the case may be. Beginning with the lowest, the shiftless day-laborer, who works spasmodically, as he chances to be hired, rents vary from $3 to $7 per month for two rooms. Even this small rent the family is not always able to pay. It may be the case that the head of the family is a drunkard, and that the burden of support falls upon the wife. In such cases the chances are that the wife has about all that she can do to buy food for the family, and that the surplus, if there be any, is quite as likely to go to buy rum for the man as to pay the monthly rent. The case may be the reverse of this, but the landlord who rents to this class of people may count on losing at least a quarter of the rents due him, and that, in the face of the reduced rents of this year, reduces the income from his property to a very low figure. It is a relief to leave this class of laborers—those who have fixed and constant employment. This class of laborers are apt to be sober and thrifty. The fact that they have permanent work argues this. They live better, being more careful

in the choice of location and the condition of their tenements. They pay from eight to ten dollars a month for their rooms. Last year the same rooms rented for $10 and $12. Carpenters, plumbers, painters, and artisans of all kinds come next. They cannot afford to pay much over $14 or $15 a month. For this money they get three, four, and perhaps five rooms, according to location. There are a great many of these people living in Greenwich, Chrystie, and Forsyth streets, and in all the streets on the east and west edges of the island. Clerks with salaries of $600 or $1,000 generally take portions of private houses, such as second and third floors, paying from $18 to $25. In some cases they pursue the course previously mentioned, of taking a cheap house themselves and renting such portions as they may be able to other families. Tenements of this grade follow the rule of decline in prices. The man who paid $26 for a second floor last year will get it for $22 this year; a $30 tenement of last year will be worth $25 this year. And it may be said that the clerk who paid the ruling prices last year will have only himself to blame if he does not have the same quarters or quarters equally as good for a greatly reduced rent. Indeed, this remark may be made a general rule. There is no person renting a house in New-York who may not, by taking the time and trouble of looking about carefully, secure a house as good as he now occupies for at least ten per cent. less, and very likely twenty-five per cent. less, than he is paying now. This will be possible if the negotiations are held with the real estate agents, and it is probable that even more advantageous rates may be had by going directly to the house-owners.

THE RENTS OF STORES.

The depreciation in rents of stores is conceded to be even greater than in those of dwellings. The best and largest stores in the City are either in Broadway or in the sides streets in the immediate vicinity of Broadway. In all this property there has been a depreciation of rents, though by no means is there the same depreciation in all localities. From Canal street south to Chambers street on Broadway there has been a depreciation of about ten per cent. from last year's rents. In some cases the leases have not expired, and, of course, there is no change of rent. In other cases the landlord takes advantage of a known desire of the occupant to remain in his quarters and holds to old prices. But as a rule there has been the reduction spoken of. From Canal street north to Prince on Broadway the depreciation is somewhat greater, and in comparison with the rents before the panic of 1873 the present prices are less by at least twenty-five per cent. From Prince street to Tenth street the reduction is still greater. People who own property in this locality are almost unfortunate by reason of their ownership. It is very hard to get occupants, and prices are reduced in some cases twenty-five per cent. below those of last year. A large store on Broadway, just below Houston, once rented for $10,000. Last year the lease was made out for $8,000, and this year the occupant will pay $6,000. In this case it takes nearly six months rent to pay the taxes on the building, which is assessed at $89,000. The retail trade that used to occupy this part of the town has scattered, and nothing has come to take its place. Very few of these stores rent for more than half the prices they commanded in 1873. The owners will let them for about what the occupant is willing to pay. The taxes and repairs on them would eat them up in a very short time, were they to be idle. From Tenth to Fourteenth streets the reduction is said to be very slight, amounting to not over fifteen per cent. from the prices of 1873. This is the locality for small retail stores, and the demand for apartments is comparatively good. From Seventeenth street to Twenty-third street there has been very little depreciation, none whatever, the agents say. Nevertheless, it is a fact that one of the large stores that rented in 1875 for $15,000 and taxes, was recently relet for $12,000, without taxes. It would be improper to form a rule from this single case, about which there may have been some peculiarities. Nevertheless, it would be quite as absurd to suppose that when prices have lowered all over the City in consequence of dullness of trade this single locality should have its rents unchanged. Above Twenty-third street there has been a very considerable reduction, increasing generally as the stores are located further up town. Following the tide that has drifted up to new many of the wholesale merchants of Broadway, below Canal street. For their accommodation splendid stores were built on Mercer and Greene streets, and other side streets west of Broadway and south of Prince street. These stores rented for $6,000, $10,000, and $12,000 each, and the prices of the best business lots ranged between $5,000 and $10,000. To-day stores and lofts in that locality are very heavy in the real estate market. Ten thousand dollar stores rent for $5,000, and corresponding reductions prevail throughout the various grades of prices. The cause of the great depreciation in this locality is that the wholesale merchants are going back to their old places. There has been a "stampede" from this locality to the streets on the west of Broadway below Canal street. The stampede began last year, but the great reductions of rents came this year. If a business man could carry on his business as well in this locality as in any other, he could get the very best of accommodations at the very lowest figures. For instance, a new loft in South Fifth avenue, 25 by 100 feet, with eighteen windows, was let a few days ago for $37 a month. Last year it brought $80, and in 1873 $100. As a natural consequence of the movement spoken of the rents on the west side of Broadway, they nearly hold their own. New-comers get no reductions, it is said, but old tenants are able to drag down their rents a little, the rule being that a landlord's interest is to keep a good tenant, even at a reduced rent.

On the avenues and ordinary side streets there has been an average reduction in store rent of from ten to twenty per cent. Stores that rented at $3,500 last year will not bring over $3,000, $2,500 stores will rent for $2,200, and so on. In desirable localities the reduction is less than in ordinary or bad localities. In some instances, therefore, the reduction is greatly in excess of that already quoted. A store on Ninth avenue brought $1,200 last year; this year it rents for $800. It is believed that long lists of equal reductions could be had by going about among the small property-owners. A similar conclusion to that arrived at in respect to dwellings may be announced in respect to stores and other business apartments. There are very few cases where, with proper methods of procedure, a tenant cannot procure a material reduction in his rent varying, as above stated, between ten and twenty per cent.

RENTS IN BROOKLYN.

A MARKED DECREASE DURING THE PAST YEAR —WHAT HOUSES AND STORES IN VARIOUS NEIGHBORHOODS CAN BE LEASED FOR—AN ESTIMATED REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

The reduction in the rents demanded for houses in Brooklyn, according to the unanimous declaration of a large number of real estate agents, has been more marked and decisive during the last year than at any other time since the panic of 1873. At the usual renting time in 1874 and 1875, although the general tendency was downward, the changes made were to the advantage of the tenants, and no considerable reductions were made, and in a vast majority of instances the rents demanded and paid during those two years were about the same as before the panic. This year, however, there is a marked change in certain classes of property, and while one who desires a small, cheap house, (and by "cheap" the Brooklyn agents mean a rent of $600 a year or less,) and is even willing to go a considerable distance from the ferries for it, is obliged to pay about the same price that was asked three years ago, those whose needs demand more costly accommodations can get a reduction from the figures of that year. The percentage of reduction varies considerably according to the location and the value of the property rented, and as the best means of showing the reduction, a number of instances have been gathered of houses to rent in different parts of the city, the rents asked now, in 1875, and in 1873.

THE PRICES ASKED FOR HOUSES.

In St. John's place, near Fifth avenue, a three-story stone house, with all the modern improvements, containing ten rooms, is offered for $800 a year, which has for several years previous brought $900 a year. In Clinton avenue, near Park avenue, a two-story and attic frame house, containing eleven rooms, with all the modern improvements, is now offered for $500, which last year brought the same price, and three years ago brought $600. In Pacific street, near Bond, a three-story stone house, with twelve rooms and all the modern improvements, is now offered for $900, which three years ago brought $1,000. In State street, near Court, a three-story brick house, with all the improvements, and containing eight rooms, is offered for $600, which has brought the same price for several years.

A three-story brick house in Atlantic avenue, near Washington avenue, containing twelve rooms, with all the modern improvements, is held at the same price ($600) which it has brought for several years. In Irving place, near Gates avenue, a two-story and attic house, with all the modern improvements, containing eleven rooms, is now offered for $600, which has brought $700 previously. A two-and-a-half-story house, in Johnson street, near Lawrence, with fourteen rooms and all the modern improvements, can now be had for $900, which last year brought the same price, and three years ago rented for $1,000. In Pacific street, near Nevins, $800 will now hire a three-story brick house, with eleven rooms and all the modern improvements, which last year brought $900, and three years ago $1,000. In Fort Greene place, near De Kalb avenue, a three-story house, with twelve rooms, can now be had for $950, which three years ago brought $1,100, and last year the same figure. In St. Felix street, near De Kalb avenue, a three-story brick house, with twelve rooms, is now offered for $900, which last year brought $1,000, and which has rented at that figure for a number of years. In Elliott place, near De Kalb avenue, a three-story frame house, with eight rooms, partly improved, is now held at $550, which has brought the same price for several years past. In Sterling place, a three-story brown-stone house, with improvements, is this year reduced to $900, $1,000 a year having been asked and paid for it heretofore. In Halsey street, a three-story brick house, with all the improvements, is offered for $750, which has brought $800 heretofore. In South Oxford street, near DeKalb avenue, a three-story brick house, with eleven rooms and all the modern improvements, is offered for $900, which brought $1,000 a year ago and the same price before the panic.

Four hundred dollars will hire a two-story stone house, with nine rooms and all the modern improvements, in Sixteenth street, near Ninth avenue. For $360 can be hired a two-story house in Lexington avenue, near Tompkins avenue, with ten rooms, and partly improved. For $450 can be hired a two-story brick house in President street, near Hoyt, with nine rooms and all the modern improvements. For $480 a two-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, can be had in Quincey street, near Nostrand avenue. In Wyckoff street, near Bond, $480 will hire a two-story brick house, with nine rooms and all the modern improvements. Five hundred dollars will hire a three-story frame house containing twelve rooms, with all the modern improvements; or a partly-improved cottage in Willow street, near Cranberry, with eight rooms; or a two-and-a-half-story frame house, in Adelphi street, with all the modern improvements; or a three-story house, with French roof, containing eleven rooms and all the improvements, in Hart street. For six hundred dollars can be hired a three-story frame house, with all the modern improvements, containing eleven rooms, in Bergen street, near Nostrand avenue; or a two-story frame house, with all the modern improvements and eight rooms, with lots of ground, on Hart street, near Marcy avenue; or a three-story frame house, containing eleven rooms, with all the improvements, in North Oxford street; or a three-story brick house, partly improved, with seven rooms, in Lawrence street, near Johnson; or a two-and-a-half-story frame house in De Kalb avenue, near Throop street, with eleven rooms and all the improvements; or a three-story frame house in Middagh street; or a three-story brick house, with eleven rooms and all the improvements, in Tompkins avenue, near Hart street. For $650 can be hired a three-story frame house, with eleven rooms and all the modern improvements, in Grand avenue, near Gates avenue. On all these houses there has been no reduction in the rents asked for them during the last three years.

For $700 one can hire an English basement three-story brick house, with seven rooms and all improvements; or a three-story brick house in Bergen street, with eleven rooms and all the modern improvements; or a three-story frame house in Pacific street, near Third avenue, with all the improvements. Seven hundred and fifty dollars will hire a three-story brick house, with twelve rooms and all the improvements, in Bond street, near Livingston street; or a three-story stone house, with thirteen rooms and all the improvements, in Willoughby avenue, near Tompkins avenue; or a three-story brick house, with ten rooms, in St. Felix street; or a three-story brick house, with twelve rooms, in Halsey street. Eight hundred dollars will hire a three-story stone house, with twelve rooms and all the improvements, in De Graw street, near Court; or a three-story brick house in Tompkins place, with thirteen rooms and all the improvements; or a three-story brick house, with eleven rooms and all the improvements, in Willoughby street, near Lawrence street; or a three-story brick house, with all the improvements, containing twelve rooms, in Duffield street, near Fulton; or a three-story brick house, with sixteen rooms and all the modern improvements, in Willow place, near Joralemon street; or a three-story stone house, with eleven rooms and all the modern improvements, in Carroll street, near Smith; or a three-story brown-stone house, with all the improvements, containing eleven rooms, in Pacific street, or a house similar in every respect in Dean street. Eight hundred and fifty dollars will hire a three-story stone house with all the modern improvements, containing twelve rooms, in Sackett street, near Smith, and $900 will hire a three-story frame and extension house, with fifteen rooms and all the modern improvements, in Elliott place; or a three-story brown-stone house, containing twelve rooms with all the modern improvements, in Sterling place; or a three-story brick house of the same size, also with all the improvements, in Washington street, near Concord. On nearly every one of these houses there has been a reduction since the first year ago of from $100 to $200, and in nearly every instance the reduction has been made since last May.

For $1,000 one can hire a three-story brown-stone house with thirteen rooms and all the modern improvements, in DeKalb avenue, near Adelph street; or a three-story brick house in State street, near Bond, with thirteen rooms and all the modern improvements; or a very eligible, handsome house in a quiet, pleasant neighborhood in any one of a score of the best streets in the city. Rents that are higher than this figure command the best class of houses in the city in the most aristocratic neighborhoods, and in almost every instance in which these houses are relet this year on the expiration of a lease there has been a considerable reduction in the price asked, and customers are harder to find than for the cheap houses. The reduction on the highest-priced houses is estimated to be at least twenty-five per cent. on the average.

TENEMENT-HOUSE RENTS.

The tenement-house property of Brooklyn has suffered a depreciation in renting value of about twenty-five per cent. on the average since last year, according to the testimony of the agents who are the most conversant with that class of property. They say that up to the first of last year the rents obtained were about the same as for several years past, but that the pressure came on soon after that date, and the landlords have been obliged to reduce rents from time to time in individual cases ever since, until the reduction has become universal, and the contracts for the coming year will probably be made on the basis of such reduction. The tenement-house property of Brooklyn is situated almost entirely in four neighborhoods. The largest of these is the Eastern District of Williamsburg, where the great number of factories attract numbers of working people, and where the easy access to New-York by ferry induces many others to locate. Next to the Eastern District is the neighborhood between the Navy Yard and Fulton Ferry, and extending over toward Raymond Street Jail. Around Hamilton Ferry is another cluster of tenement-houses, which extend in a broken line all the way along Furman street to the stores near Fulton Ferry; and the fourth locality is known as Darby's Patch, which is in the neighborhood of Butler and Baltic streets, near Gowanus Creek. In all these places the rents are about the same, it being easy to find a comfortable room and bedroom for $5 to $6 50 a month, which last year rented for $6 50 to $7 50. A room and two bedrooms, to rent for $6 50 to $7, and the same rooms would have brought from $8 to $8 50 a year ago. An ordinary suite of tenement-house rooms, which consists of a living room, kitchen, and two bedrooms, will bring now from $12 to $18, according to the location and the character and finish of the house. A year ago such a suite brought from $16 to $22. The reduction has been caused by the inability of tenants to pay the former rents, as they have been unable to get work themselves.

STORE RENTS.

Store property has also suffered a reduction estimated to be about twenty or twenty-five per cent. An exact average is difficult to estimate, as many of the owners of stores do their own renting without employing agents, and in cases where they have more than one store, they are careful not to let one tenant know of any reduction given to another. All the figures obtainable indicate a downward tendency. A large, handsome store on Court street, within a block of the City Hall, that has rented for $3,000 heretofore, has been held on a five years' lease. This lease expires on May 1 of this year, and has been renewed for three years at $2,250. Another store near the same location and on the same street, which has heretofore rented readily enough for $2,000, has just been leased for the coming year for $1,600. A desirable store in Fulton street, near Clinton, was leased five years ago for $4,000 a year, and is now offered for $2,500. A small store in Fulton street, near Sands, that has rented for $1,000 a year, is now leased for the coming year for $800. A handsome store on Fulton avenue, near Elliott place, rented three years ago for $1,200 a year, is now offered for $900. A number of small stores in Atlantic avenue are offered for ten per cent. less than they brought last year, and a further reduction is considered probable before tenants can be found. Small stores in the by-streets are offered at from $25 to $30 or $35 a month that have heretofore brought from $33 to $40.

WILLIAMSBURG RENTS NOT REDUCED.

In Williamsburg, the agents tell a somewhat different story, saying that the reduction which has been made since the panic of 1873 was made in 1874 and 1875, and that this year there is comparatively little moving, and no reductions are made, as a rule, from the rents of last year. There are comparatively few houses unlet. One can get a three-story brick house with all the improvements, within five minutes' walk of the Ferries, for $600 to $1,000, which three years ago would have rented for $1,000 to $1,200. An unpretentious house, with only part of the modern improvements, can be had for $450 to $600 in the same locality, which three years ago would have cost $100 more. As instances of rents and-houses the following have been taken at random: A high-stoop brown-stone three-story house on Bedford avenue, near Clymer street, is offered for $1,000, which three years ago brought $1,200; a similar house in Taylor street, near Bedford avenue, which two years ago brought $1,100, now rents for $900; a similar house in Lee avenue, near Wilson street, has been reduced from $1,200 to $1,000 in three years; a three-story brick house in Wilson avenue, near Bedford avenue, has been reduced in the same time from $1,000 to $800, and similar instances could be mentioned in Ross street, Clymer street, and Keap street, near Bedford avenue. All these houses have modern improvements. In the Thirteenth Ward, between the Houston Street and Broadway Ferries, and from the river to Tenth street, very good three-story brick houses, with all the improvements, can be rented for $800 to $900, which brought $1,000 to $1,100 three years ago. A two-story brick house can be had in the same ward for $700 which would have brought $800 three years ago. There are very few French flats in Williamsburg, or, indeed, in any part of Brooklyn, but the few that there are rent with comparative ease at prices varying according to location, &c. A large number of the inhabitants of Williamsburg live in parts of houses, two families dividing a house according to their needs and purses. A lower floor in a house so divided can be had for $20 to $35 a month, or an upper floor for $13 to $25 a month. Such divided houses are commonly in excellent neighborhoods, and do not rank with tenement property, but rather as improvised French flats.

It is the general impression among agents in Brooklyn that the bottom prices have been reached in rents.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

FROM SAVANNAH TO GOLDSBORO.

THE GREAT LABOR IMPOSED UPON THE COMMANDING GENERAL — HOW CERTAIN CLERGYMEN FAILED TO BECOME MARTYRS—SHERMAN AS A STRAGETIC LEADER —THE FOURTEENTH CORPS AT THE BATTLE OF BENTONVILLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sherman's army remained six weeks in Savannah, receiving letters and uniforms from home, and preparing for the great campaign of the Carolinas. Our stay at Savannah had been full of experience new to us, and although pleasant in many respects, yet we were all anxious to leave, and hailed with joy the order that sent us forth again, as we hoped, and as it proved, upon our last campaign.

During our stay in Savannah I had an opportunity to see more of Gen. Sherman than ever before, and I could but notice and admire the wonderful manner in which he performed the great labor imposed upon him. He had not only to command the army under his own immediate control, but instructions had to be sent to almost every subdivision in all the grand Military Division of the Mississippi. Then, too, there were questions of civil government to be settled, the relations of a conquered people to the Goverment which they had defied as represented by his army; and the most difficult question of all, the undetermined position the old slave should occupy to his former master and the Government. All these difficulties Sherman's, versatile brain enabled him to meet and satisfactorily adjust. I had the pleasure of being present at his head-quarters, in his office, or at his table when these questions were all discussed with Secretary Stanton, Quartermaster General Meigs, with Senators, Congressmen, and rebels: and I cannot recall a single instance in which Gen. Sherman's first expressed ideas did not prevail. All, in the end, deferred to him and to his better judgment. Then, too, his manner and bearing—how perfectly adapted to suit the classes of men with whom he had to deal. I recall, even at this late date, his earnest manner and clear statement when presenting his views and plans to the Secretary of War, his courtly bearing when receiving rebel delegates from church and city; and I shall never forget the kind and tender way in which he bent his head to listen to the request or simple question of some poor slave. An example or two of what I have been trying to express will not be out of place here.

Tho General gave Secretary Stanton a grand review, and after the review a dinner at his head-quarters. After the dinner was over, but while we were still at the table, the campaign of the Carolinas, soon to be entered upon, was mentioned. In the course of the coversation Gen. Sherman said: "It is the best thing that can be done now; it is the only thing left for us to do in order to end the rebellion. We could never have gone by sea to Grant; you haven't transports sufficient in all your waters to transport my army and its baggage; besides the good results of the march through Georgia would be completely lost. No; let me continue as I have been doing. Seventy-five thousand, yes, 50,000 men, in rear of Lee, will affect him more than 100,000 in his *front*."

"But how about Charleston? we must have Charleston," said Mr. Stanton.

"Charleston is my *meat*," replied the General. "Lee will feel my presence long before I have reached Goldsboro, and he must leave Richmond or be ruined beyond hope of recovery; and as to the garrison at Charleston, it, too, must leave or be captured."

"I believe you are right, Gen. Sherman; 75,000 men in rear of Lee will affect him more than 100,000 in his front. Oh! I hope you will succeed. Let us all do our best and end this war," said Mr. Stanton, with great feeling.

Shortly after our army had entered Savannah a number of clergymen called upon Gen. Sherman, and among other questions inquired if they could hold divine service as usual in the churches.

"Certainly," said the General; "why not? We are especially directed by the *Army Regulations* to pay due attention to divine service on the Lord's day. My soldiers are all Christians; certainly, open your churches, we will all go."

"But," said a dignified, saintly-looking individual, "some of us are Episcopalians."

"Well, that is a good religion. No objection to your religion; none what ever," answered Sherman.

"But, Sir," said the clergyman, "we are in the habit of praying for the President and Congress."

"That's right; pray for them; no objection on that score."

"Yes, Sir—but—we pray for—President *Davis* and the *Confederate* Congress."

"Oh!" said Sherman; "you want to pray for Jeff. Davis, do you?"

"Yes, Sir!" emphatically replied the clergyman.

"All right," said Sherman, his brows lowering, "pray for him, pray for the *devil*—pray for both of them—the one needs it as much as the other. Is that *all*, gentlemen?"

That was all—that was enough. They had failed to induce Gen. Sherman to make martyrs of them.

Almost every day the negroes came in great numbers to see "Captain Sherman," as they called him. Some with one request, some with another. The General never refused to see them, and they always left his presence with their hearts all aglow with love and gratitude for him and "Massa Lincum."

On the 19th of January Gen. Sherman gave his first general orders for our next and last campaign. In less than twenty-four hours all were ready, and on the morning of the 21st we bade farewell to our friends who had come down from the North, and to our newly-made friends of the South, and, with our colors flying and bands playing, marched out of Savannah. Howard crossed the river and struck the enemy at Pocotaligo, near the head of Broad River, while Slocum, with the left wing and cavalry, moved up to Sister's Ferry, some thirty miles above, and after four days' delay crossed, moved over the enemy's buried torpedoes, and struck high ground for the first time in South Carolina at a little village called Robertsville. Columbia was Sherman's first objective. Hardee held Charleston, and a considerable force was known to be at Augusta. Sherman's plan was to threaten both of these points in such a manner as to convince the enemy that one or both were our objective, then dash at Columbia. Sherman knew that the passage of the Salkahatchie, flanked by broad cypress swamps, would be no easy matter with Hardee and Wheeler defending it. The movement of Howard held Hardee at Charleston, while Slocum moved rapidly up the river and crossed the Salkahatchie, the cavalry in front of a little aristocratic town called Barnwell, the infantry lower down. We then struck the railroad at Blackville, and tore up the track, while Howard made a left wheel and moved on *Branchville*, the railroad junction pointed out by Gen. Sherman to me a year before at his head-quarters at Nashville as the spot where he one day hoped to place his army. His hopes expressed *then* were realized *now*. The whole line of railroad from Blackville to Branchville was in his possession—ties and bridges and depots all ablaze, the rails twisted and bent and warped into a thousand shapes—a complete ruin. I met Gen. Sherman at Blackville. He was in high spirits; his plans had not miscarried; everything looked hopeful.

"Here we will rest for a day," said he, "while you with your cavalry will push on up the road; I want you to burn some powder as high up as possible—at Aiken if you can reach there, then we will strike for Columbia."

The next morning we were off, met the enemy a few miles up the track, and drove him before us to Augusta, until Wade Hampton, who had been sent from Virginia to save his native State, uncovered its capital, and hurried Wheeler's cavalry and all the infantry he could muster to our front, and at Aiken struck my advance and drove it in great confusion back to Johnston Station. Here I had left two brigades in the morning with orders to fortify. This had been done so that Wheeler ran up against a new line of battle composed of fresh troops, and was repulsed. Sherman was at once informed of the situation in front, and he signaled back: "All right now; the way is clear; in the morning I move on Columbia. Hold the enemy in check until we are well under way; then fall back, interposing between our left flank and Wheeler." Sherman now made a right half-wheel, and in four heavy columns moved grandly forward and entered Columbia, the *capital of South Carolina, without a shot having been fired in its defense.*

Why Beauregard, Hardee, Hampton, and Wheeler failed to comprehend Sherman's plans and concentrate somewhere to check him is incomprehensible. They massed their forces to save *Augusta and Charleston* and lost. Columbia, Sherman's first great objective; and yet Gen. Wilson is of the opinion that they beat Sherman in generalship. I know they do not think so themselves. Any brave, determined soldier like Mosby, of Virginia, with a few hundred men, would have done us more harm than Wheeler and Hampton combined. What an opportunity! An army stretched out over a distance of country *twenty* miles from front to rear, and double that distance from flank to flank. A single tree or floating log would sometimes stave through our frail pontoons, and delay us hours. Why did they not fill the swift-running rivers with trees and logs, and crush our canvas boats to atoms? Why were they not at least on hand to dispute the passage of the rivers, the swamps, and narrow causeways? Call you this generalship? There can be but one excuse for the Confederate leaders—but this one explanation to offer: Gen. Sherman's strategy completely deceived and overwhelmed them. Said Gen. Estis one day, to a rebel prisoner just taken: "Prisoner, what command do you belong to?" "Hardee's army," replied the rebel. "Where is Hardee?" "With Beauregard, up at Charlotte." "Well, Reb, when is Mr. Beauregard going to move?" "When you Yanks send him his orders, I reckon," answered the reb. And so it was; they moved as Sherman moved, with no plans, and but little spirit or enterprise. But at Fayetteville we heard that Sherman's great opponent, Gen. Joe Johnston, had been placed in command, and all knew that a more vigorous defensive warfare must now be expected, and from that moment every precaution was taken to avoid a surprise. I venture the remark that had Gen. Johnston been in command of the Confederate forces when Sherman left Savannah, Wilson and Boynton would have had more than one Bentonville to criticise. At Averysboro we felt first his handiwork, but Sherman was on the ground—at the right point—made a single suggestion, and a blow was struck which the enemy never forgot, and from that point left us free to march on, unmolested, until within a day's journey of Goldsboro.

I am satisfied that up to this time Johnston had not fathomed Sherman's real intentions. Before we reached Fayetteville Beauregard supposed that Charlotte was Sherman's goal, and after Averysboro, until our "head of column" had turned toward Goldsboro, Johnston supposed Raleigh was Sherman's objective; but now there could be no mistake, his enemy was marching by him upon Goldsboro. Johnston quickly gathered up all his forces, every available man, massed them on Mill Creek, and as Sherman's army passed, moved out and furiously fell upon the Fourteenth Corps, of the left wing, under Slocum. Johnston's attack was sudden and fierce; an entire division of the Fourteenth Corps was rolled up like a piece of paper, and at one time it seemed that Johnston would break through and overthrow Slocum's entire army. This was the battle known as Bentonville, the only severe contest during the whole march, and the only one in all of Gen. Sherman's great campaigns that furnishes just cause for honest criticism, yet by no means deserving the severe censure and harsh criticisms indulged in by Gens. Wilson and Boynton.

"The battle of Bentonville affords one of the most marked examples of carelessness in the management of a great army which can be found in the history of the war," says Gen. Boynton, and the only evidence he offers to sustain this reckless assertion is another statement equally untrue as the first. "The right and left wings were marched on roads from ten to fifteen miles apart, and each wing was strung out a day's length," he says, and this he offers as a proof of Sherman's "marked carelessness;" but this statement is not true in fact, nor would Sherman have been responsible even if it were true, for, expecting an attack upon his left flank, Gen. Sherman had issued an order to all corps commanders to march in "compact form," and each subdivision to move on roads within quick supporting distance.

Gen. Boynton offers but one single example to prove by *the records* the actual distance of the left wing from the right on the day of the attack. This he takes from Gen. Hazen's report of his march to the assistance of Slocum. Here is the extract of that report, as quoted by Gen. Boynton: "On the 15th the march was resumed in the direction of Goldsboro, which was continued at slow stages till midnight of the 19th, when I received orders to turn back to the assistance of Gen. Slocum, and reported to him with the division near Bentonville at daylight, having marched twenty miles since sunset." Let us examine this statement for a moment.

At "*midnight of the 19th*" Hazen received orders to "*turn back.*" At "*daylight*" he reported to Slocum "near Bentonville," "having marched twenty miles since sunset."

But he had been marching from *sunset* till *midnight, away* from Slocum, not *toward* him. At *midnight* he received his orders to *turn back*—at daylight he was with Slocum. Now, Gen. Boynton tries to convey the impression that Hazen was *twenty miles away*, when the facts are that Hazen and his (the *extreme*) division of the right wing was marching on a road parallel to Slocum, and was able to reach him over bad roads in the night in less than six hours.

The real facts regarding Bentonville can be stated in a few words. Gen. Sherman had been expecting this attack for several days, and had given the strictest orders to the whole army to be prepared. Four divisions had been selected, without wagons or incumbrances, to march upon the flank exposed, ready for any emergency—the cavalry to move upon the left and rear. The roads were almost impassable, and on the day of the attack we had crossed a deep muddy stream, from which the bridges had all been swept away by the high waters that overflowed the entire country; so that the columns were somewhat extended in spite of all that could be done to prevent it. I had just crossed this stream with my command when we heard the first shot that opened up the battle. At first we thought Slocum had run into some of Wheeler's or Hampton's cavalry, but the heavy firing soon convinced us that a fierce battle was in progress. Leaving all our train with a single regiment to guard it, we left the road—full of infantry in front—took to the open fields, and by regiments rapidly moved toward the sound of battle. As we neated the scene the roar and crash grew louder, and soon we could see the flashes of artillery, and hear the wild shouts of our men as they bravely struggled against the overwhelming numbers that at every point seemed to be driving them back. Leaving orders for my command to hurry on, I rode swiftly down to where I found Slocum surrounded by his staff, all hot at work. I reported my command close by, and ready for any orders he might give. "Do you see that heavy piece of timber?" said he. "Yes." "Well, there is the enemy; our men have been driven to the very edge of the woods, but I think they will hold their ground now. I am trying to form a second line here. Place your cavalry on the left of this line, and be ready to charge if the first line gives way." I hastened back, met my command, and, at a gallop, threw it into the position ordered. Six times the enemy assaulted—fiercely, furiously—but each time was driven back with great slaughter, and finally, abandoning all hopes of breaking our lines, fell back behind his earthworks, to the point where the first attack was made. Gen. Slocum's conduct on this occasion was admirable, his generalship of the highest order, proving himself well worthy of the great confidence Sherman had placed in him.

Once, and once only, during that fierce assault was there any fear in his mind that the line would be broken. It was during the last charge but one, I think, when at its fiercest moment some of the men here and there, unable to stand the terrible fire, began to leave the line—it was then I heard Slocum say, standing among the guns that crowned the ridge: "I fear they will give way! Let every man be at his post! If the rebels break through, wait till they come out into the open field, and then give it to them." But while he was speaking the officers quickly rallied the men, carried them back to that brave battle line, and there held them till the battle was over.

The first line was never broken, and if it had been there was no danger, for 500 yards in rear was a second line, bristling with batteries, while on its flank rested 5,000 cavalry ready for the charge. Such is the true statement of the battle of Bentonville. Gen. Sherman's alleged carelessness on this occasion was not so great but that his plans and precautions were sufficient to meet the emergency, and all that his critics are able to offer is a vague surmise as to what might have happened. Up to the day of the attack at Bentonville Sherman's generalship cannot be questioned. It was after the attack—the next day—that he may be honestly criticised. Johnston's army occupied a false position. Johnston had crossed Mill Creek, attacked Sherman's left wing, and been repulsed, and he should have at once recrossed the creek and placed his army in safety beyond. There was but one bridge over which he could pass. Had Sherman attacked his left, broken through and seized the bridge, Johnston and his army would have been captured. On this point Gen. Sherman is his own critic. Here is what he says in his *Memoirs*: "I think I made a mistake then, and should rapidly have followed Mower's lead (Mower having attacked and broken through the enemy's lines) with the whole right wing, which would have brought on a general battle, and it could not have resulted otherwise than successfully to us." This frank admission on the part of Gen. Sherman, and his clear and frank statement of the movements of his army, which made it possible for Johnston to mass and strike his flank, should have shielded him from all unfriendly criticism.

JUDSON KILPATRICK.

HONOR AMONG THIEVES.

A safe in the office of R. S. Coleman, in Cincinnati, was robbed Saturday night, apparently by some one acquainted with the business of the concern, and the custom of drawing money from the bank on Saturday to be used in paying off the workmen. Monday Mr. Coleman's foreman opened the office, and in taking up the morning paper, which had been slipped under the door, found a postal-card containing the following message:

SUNDAY, Mar. 5, '76.

SIRS—Your box you will find in your yard, we are not men that would destroy anything that ain't any use to us and valuable to other people, but wish you would be more prompt next time and have your money their Yes.

The box was found, as indicated. It had been inclosed in a wooden box, and placed on a pile of sand. The lock had been picked. The papers were found intact—nothing missing or defaced. Mr. Coleman is of the opinion that the thieves ran more risk in returning the box and its contents than they did in stealing it.

A MEXICAN CIRCUS.

This is what a Mexican circus is like, according to the Denver (Col.) *News*: "A Mexican circus has been giving performances at Pueblo for several days past. A curious thing is a Mexican circus. This one came up from Old Mexico. The managers have some sections of canvas, and with these and such pieces of lumber as they can pick up in the town put up which they exhibit they construct a sort of tent or corral. The patrons of the show must provide their own seats. Each caballero may be seen going to the show with a senorita on one arm and a couple of chairs or stools on the other. The advance agent spurns the regular printer's ink, using instead a muslin poster, on which is printed an advertisement of the circus. The performance consists mainly of tumbling and horizontal bar exercises, though an educated pony and some trained dogs play a part in the programme. The performers are wonderful athletes, and their feats are well worth seeing."

CHICAGO TOPICS.

THEMES OF THE TIMES.

THE APPROACHING WHISKY TRIALS AND THEIR PROBABLE RESULTS—THE REFORM ELEMENT IN POLITICS AMONG THE REPUBLICANS—COST OF LIVING AND SIGNIFICANT EXAMPLES OF RETRENCHMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 9, 1876.

Whatever may have been the effect elsewhere of the varied and astounding revelations of political iniquity and personal corruption that have been made during the past few months, the impression made upon the best classes of Chicago people is marked and deep, and the train of thought they have started lies in the direction of reform. Chicago, as the commercial, social, and political metropolis of the North-west, furnishes a fair reflex of sentiment aroused by national events. In this light, therefore, the assurance is important that the exposure has ceased to spread contagion, which it often does in political as well as physical diseases, but has now excited so much apprehension and dismay that there will be a common and energetic effort among the cleanly to eradicate the rank weeds of corruption and foulness that have taken root and spread the malaria. The best indication of this that I have noted is the indisposition among the more intelligent and candid people to turn these exposures to mere partisan account. Their real significance has not been misinterpreted in favor of one party and against the other, except by irresponsible and small politicians, whose utterances of this kind betray their real motives and lay them open to the suspicion that they only desire to improve their own chances for peculation by the discomfiture that has come upon those who have already enjoyed the opportunities. The general effect, however, has been merely to strengthen the business men—the taxpayers and citizens who have been avoiding politics of late years—in their recent determination to take more interest in the administration of public affairs, and to work together heartily with the men and party that promise most efficient and lasting reform. The feminine element in the Belknap scandal has served to bring it more strikingly into the homes than if the disgrace were confined to male politicians and intriguers. This feature has aroused a sense of responsibility in family life and domestic economy which have heretofore been separated by strong demarkation from political affairs; and the impression is growing that reform, like charity, begins at home. It seems to be felt that private life and individual business must be regulated by a higher standard of morals and a stricter régime of integrity before the public service can be purified.

THE WHISKY TRIALS.

The whisky exposures have contributed to the same general sentiment of social penitence. Many of those now under indictment—some of whom have confessed their frauds and others who would eagerly do so—have occupied high places in a business and social way. Many of them have wives and families who stood as high and set as much store by reputation as the best. To associate the heads of such families with the striped jackets and convict labor of the Penitentiary has been almost impossible up to the eve of the trials. The fact that persons similarly situated have been convicted in St. Louis, and others in the same scale are actually serving out their terms in the Indiana State Prison, has not brought the reality of the situation here home to those most deeply interested either as principals or spectators until within a few days. It has been thought on all sides that something would intervene to save these men. The acquittal of Babcock at St. Louis was heralded as that "something" for a short time. It was accepted as a precedent for acquittal under strong suspicion. It was regarded as a stemming of the current in favor of the Chicago Ring. But this impression was of short duration. It was an empty sort of whistle to keep up the courage of those who felt themselves guilty. It did not prevent an abject plea for extension of time. There was an extension of only one week. The trials were to have begun last Tuesday. The court consented to delay them till next Tuesday on account of the alleged illness of one of the counsel for the more prominent defendants. There will be further efforts to secure extension, but they will probably fail. There is no reason or justice in further delay. The Government has long been ready with its cases. The defendants have had the warnings of many months, and if they are not now prepared to resist the evidence that will be brought against them they can never do it. The recent flight of Deputy Collector Root to escape arrest, furnished another link in the case here that made it all the stronger. The first batch of indicted distillers who, it was long thought, would be the sufferers, will now fare the best; for, having the first opportunity to make terms by confession and the furnishing of complete evidence, they availed themselves of it under the advice of shrewd counsel, who saw the strength of the Government cases. They were also only distillers, whom the Government has very properly treated with greater leniency than those who betrayed official trusts and the politicians who, like Rehm and Hesing, simply availed themselves of their "influence" to levy a black-mail hitherto unparalleled in political affairs. Now there is a perfect rush of offers to furnish evidence. It would seem that every man under indictment would now like to communicate something to the Government of vast interest and importance if he might thereby mitigate the case against himself. This has been the tendency ever since it was discovered that the Attorney General's letter relative to the confessed criminals had been misconstrued. But the Government doors were long since closed against the reception of evidence on any terms of immunity. There is the most perfect confidence on the part of those in charge of the Government cases that they have abundant testimony to convict all who are now actually under indictment; and as the operations of the Ring were precisely similar to those of the St. Louis Ring, except that the contributions to Treasurer Rehm were very much larger and the amount of "crooked" whisky greater, it is probable that the progress of the trials will reveal still further criminality and involve men who have thus far escaped. It has even come to be believed within a few days that Hesing, seeing the case

of the claiments it belongs, we do not undertake to decide. Until the parties interplead and establish such rights as they may have, the State can not safely determine to whom payment should be made."

CLASS FOUR—ENDOWED BONDS.

Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad	$4,720,000
Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, overissue	580,000
Selma, Marion and Memphis	765,000
New-Orleans and Selma	320,000
Selma and Gulf	640,000
East Alabama and Cincinnati	400,000
Montgomery and Eufaula	1,280,000
Savannah and Memphis	142,000
(South and North, $391,000, but the collaterals are included in class two.)	
Unpaid interest, about	2,750,000

STRAIGHT BONDS.

Loaned to Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company	$2,000,000	
Loaned to Montgomery and Eufaula	300,000	
Unpaid interest, about	724,000	—3,024,000
Total		$14,621,000

The indorsed bonds of the fourth class were issued under the provision of acts of the Legislature of the State passed in 1869 and 1870. These acts provided for the issue by the companies of bonds on railroads constructed pursuant to their provisions to the amount of $16,000 per mile, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. The payment was guaranteed by the State, and a statute mortgage was created in its favor upon the roads as security for such guarantee. The law provided that in case of default by the railroad companies in whose favor the bonds were guaranteed, the State should provide the interest and enter upon and hold possession of the road. The guarantee, however, as far as the purchasers and holders of the bonds were concerned, was full and absolute. No bonds were issued to any company till at least twenty miles of line had been completed from means other than those provided by the guaranteed bonds. Thereafter bonds were issued upon the completion of sections of five miles each. No bonds, therefore, were issued except upon completed roads.

In reference to the indorsed bonds, that is those of Selma, Marion, and Memphis, New-Orleans and Selma, Selma and Gulf, East Alabama and Cincinnati, Savannah and Memphis, and the Montgomery and Eufaula, including the bonds loaned to this road, the committee recommends that no provision be made other than that the State transfer to the bondholders of the several lines its lien created by law upon the roads. "The State aid system," the committee says, "was inopportunely inaugurated. It would have been of doubtful propriety when the State was rich and prosperous, and it was certainly injudicious, as experience has demonstrated, after the State was reduced to poverty.

Sagacious capitalists must have foreseen that a State in which the value of the capital of the people had been reduced from fully $725,000,000 to barely $160,000,000, and which had to borrow money annually to pay interest on its then existing debt, would not be able to protect its indorsement for railroad companies, and the purchasers of such bonds must, as sensible and prudent men, have relied on the ability of the principal, and not the surety, for payment. They could not, it seems to us, have expected that the tax-payers of Alabama, after having lost the bulk of their property by the events of war, and with an existing debt much greater than when the war commenced, and also a large amount of municipal and individual indebtedness; would be able to contribute from their diminished resources a sufficient amount of revenue to pay the obligations of railroad corporations."

The undersigned submit that there is litigation pending in the courts of this State and Tennessee of an important character, involving points of law that will in all probability very materially change the aspect of what is claimed as the liability of the State upon its indorsement of the bonds of those companies; and we trust may result in convincing the holders of said bonds that their true interest will be best advanced by their acceptance of a transfer of the lien of the State created by statute, and giving to the State a full discharge from those pretended claims against it." What these points of law are is not stated.

With regard to the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad indorsed bonds, the committee recommends that $1,000,000 of the bonds of the State be offered in full discharge of the former, and of all claims that may have arisen against the State on account of the same—the bondholders, in addition, to hold the road. The new bonds are to bear interest at the rate of two per cent. for five years, and five per cent. for twenty-five years, principal and interest being payable in New-York, in the lawful money of the United States. The State reserves the right to renew them at five per cent. interest for a period of thirty years. The following are the reasons why the committee recommends that a concession be made in favor of the holders of these bonds:

"In the case of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, authority was given, and the duty was imposed upon Gov. Lindsay, by an act approved March 8, 1871, to ascertain upon what bonds the State was liable as indorsers, and to borrow the money to remove the default of the company in the payment of the interest due on such bonds. Gov. Lindsay, in the exercise of the authority conferred on him by that act, decided that $4,720,000 of the bonds had been legally indorsed, and he paid the semi-annual interest due 1st January and 1st July, 1871, and 1st January, 1872. Moreover, under the provision of the State Aid law, Gov. Lindsay took possession of the road and equipment, and, through agents appointed by him, operated it during a part of 1871 and 1872. The State thereby asserted its right to seize the road, and it may be contended that admitted its obligation to protect its indorsements, and that it is estopped by its action from interposing the defense to which we have referred. * * * It is claimed by the holders of the indorsed bonds of this company that great detriment resulted to them from the unskillful management of the road while it was in the possession of the State, and that they are entitled to some indemnity for injury to the property which was mortgaged to them. We admit there is some plausibility in this plea for compensation, but to what extent the bondholders were injured by the action of the State has not been, and cannot be, accurately ascertained."

The "straight" bonds in class four, issued to the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, were originally secured by certain lands granted, I presume, by the Federal Government, in aid of the construction of the above road. The extent and value of these lands are not given. These lands vested in the State both by the terms of the original grant and the mortgage. The committee proposed that these lands be conveyed to Trustees, who are to sell the same and apply their proceeds to the payment of the "straight" bonds, less ten per cent. of this amount, which is to reimburse it for the charges on account of the same. Such a transfer is to be a full discharge of the State from any and all claims whatever on account of these bonds. The proposed arrangement, that is for the adjustment of the indorsed and straight bonds of this road, will, say the committee, "retire about eight million dollars of liability, and put to rest all controversy and anxiety on account of this ill-fated company." That is, for the $9,000,000 the State gives up certain bonds mortgaged for their payment, and which cost it nothing, and issues its own bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, upon which interest is paid at the rate of two per cent. for five years, and five per cent. thereafter.

The amount of the old debt as classified is as follows:

Class No. 1. (less trust funds)	$8,866,800
Class No. 2	1,156,000
Class No. 3	2,573,093
Class No. 4	14,641,000
Total	$27,236,893

On the consummation of the plan proposed the amount of indebtedness of each class will be as follows:

Class No. 1	$7,806,761
Class No. 2	596,000
Class No. 3	300,000
Class No. 4	1,000,000
Total	$9,702,761

In other words, the indebtedness of the State, amounting to $27,236,893, (not including the Trust or School Funds,) and bearing interest at the rate of about eight per cent. currency, is to be reduced to $9,702,761. The interest annually accruing on the old debt equaled about $2,178,151; on the new it will equal for the first five years $211,945, or only one-tenth that accruing on the old debt. Upon the sum of $7,806,761, however, no interest accrues during the current year, so that the total interest to be paid for 1876 equals only $55,800. The interest on the above sum for the first five years at two per cent. on all but $596,000—which is at five per cent.—equals $264,348, which is equal to the interest at seven per cent. on $3,700,000. In other words, the debt of the State, not including trust funds, is, for five years at least, reduced by its own independent act from $27,226,893, bearing a rate of interest equaling fully seven per cent. in coin, to about one-tenth of that sum, capitalizing the interest proposed to be paid at the rate of seven per cent. currency. No interest, however, is to be paid on the indebtedness shown in class one for 1876, so that the burden upon the Treasury the present year will be only about $55,800.

The total revenues of the State for the current year are estimated at $1,040,000. The current expenses, not including interest, are estimated at $798,280, leaving an apparent balance of $241,720.

In conclusion the committee say: "One thing needed by the State now is indulgence. Its finances are broken down and the State needs rest. So far as the public debt is concerned, our proposed adjustment is based upon the well-known poverty of the people, and the consequent empty Treasury. We proposed that the payment be postponed, so as to control whatever surplus there may be for one year, and apply it to other purposes. After July next we fix the rate of interest at only two per cent. on nearly all the adjusted debt. By that time the reforms of the new Constitution will be in operation, and the State, we hope, will have regained much of its lost prosperity. * * * When it shall become known that the public debt has been reduced to $10,000,000 or less, exclusive of trust funds, and the interest is regulated so as to comport with the resources of the State, we may confidently expect an influx of capital and labor, enhanced value of property, reduced rate of taxation, good schools, and a permanent and contented population. * * * Capital will not, to any great extent, seek investment in the mines, water power, quarries, and public lands of Alabama, until it becomes evident that the present rate of taxation will be eventually reduced." S. M. B.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Feb. 14, 1876.

THE HISTORY OF PLANT LIFE.

Prof J. S. Newberry, of Columbia College, lectured on "The History of Plant Life," at Cooper Institute, Saturday evening. After referring to the theories of philosophers in regard to the origin of life, and the correlation and conservation of forces, he said that all attempts to identify the vital force with the other forces had failed, and indeed it could easily be shown that it was entirely different from them. The professor then gave in detail a description of the different orders of plants, specimens of most of which he exhibited, and spoke of the fossil remains of plant life and their relation to the plants now existing. Stereoscopic views of the microscopic and fossil plants were also exhibited. The next lecture in the course will be on "Animal Life."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.
Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.
132—Wilson vs. Yacht E. S. Gildersleeve.
88—Townsend vs. Steamboat Shady Side.
23—Gomez et al. vs. Bark Carlotta.
68—Bliss vs. Gomez.
59—Clark vs. Dows et al.
74—Gorham et al. vs. Schr. Sandy Hook.
1—Pac. W. & L. Co. vs. Ship J. Thompson.
35—Quintard et al. vs. Propeller Matt White.
63—Sigrist et al. vs. Ship General McClellan.

Nos.
24a—Hancox vs. Propeller Clement Rock.
49 Studwell vs. Steam-tug E. H. Coffin.
33—Manning vs. Steam-tug Grace Fee.
54—De Castro, &c., Sugar Ref. Co. vs. Bark Wm. Van Name.
60—Ward vs. Steam-ship Colon.
6—Harlem & N. Y. N. Co. versus Ferry-boat Greenpoint.
5—Willetts vs. Phillips.
47—Henly vs. Brooklyn Ice Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
4—Adams vs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
38—Embury vs. Sheldon.
86—Soc. for Ref. Juv. Del. vs. Hackauff, &c.
101—Morton vs. Abernethy
103—Soc. for Ref. Juv. Del. vs. Kramer, &c.
108—Heenan vs. Quick.
117—Sheldon, &c., vs. Ray.
123—Coope, &c. vs. Pomares
124—Wilkie vs. Voorhees.
131—Collins vs. Collins.
157—Worth, Receiver, vs. Thayer.
158—Phelps vs. Platt.
175—Schaffrath vs. South. R. R. Co. of L. I.
182—Ulman vs. Haas.
196—Devlin vs. The Mayor, &c.
220—Maxham vs. Colyer.

Nos.
301—Ind. Ex. Co. vs. Morgenthau.
317—Soc. for Ref. Juv. Del. vs. Mylius.
325—Watts vs. Duncan.
338—O'Melia vs. O'Melia.
339—May vs. Kissel.
342—Payton vs. Weart.
343—May vs. Meyer.
344—Scully vs. Healy.
345—Doll vs. Janes.
346—Bornstein vs. Specsman.
348—Daly vs. Jacobs, &c., (two motions.)
349—Feehan vs. Green.
350—Bowery Sav. B'k vs. Caverly.
351—Soc. for Ref. Juv. Del. vs. Rosebrook.
352—Patten vs. Lanouette, &c.
353—Stewart vs. Lappier.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
76—Parker vs. Gano et al.
121—Hill vs. The Newichawaneck Co.
133—Wardenburg versus Burke.
134—Mayer vs. Freedman.
135—Phillips vs. Pace.
136—Mulry vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
137—Ganong vs. The Tribune Ass'n.
138—Lestman vs. Blant.
138½—McParlin vs. Boyton.
140—Ball vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.

Nos.
141—Gelpcke vs. Quintell.
142—Cassidy vs. Owens.
143—Weld vs. Bowns.
144—Tracy et al. vs. Watson.
145—Richard vs. Carlton.
146—The Grocers' Bank vs. Penfield et al.
147—In the matter, &c., of Irwin, Ex'x.
147½—Wallace et al. vs. Bates.
148—Allis vs. Phillipsburg Mf'g. Co.
149—Mauger vs. Welch et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Larremore, J.

Case on.—No. 225—Kimball vs. Newton et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Held by Barrett, J.

Case on.—No. 1189—O'Brien vs. Browning. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
2338—Kellum vs. The Mayor, &c.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
1218—Kelly vs. Van Triet et al.
2352—Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1056—Lawton et al. vs. Meyer.
1230—The Gold and Stock Tel. Co. vs. Poppenhausen.
1548—The N. Y. and B. Trans. Co. vs. Berger et al.
1824—Hallacker versus O'Brien, Sheriff.
1372—Walsh, Clerk, vs. Rooney et al.
1380—Devoe et al. vs. Spaulding.
1388—Norris vs. De Wolf.
1316—Goger, G'd'n, vs. D. D., E. B. and B. R. R. Co.

Nos.
1278—Metropolitan Gaslight Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2604—Dowley vs. Halpin.
1880½—Frobisher vs. Fitzpatrick, Ex'r.
1084—McCafferty vs. Hunt et al.
1116—Bennett et al. vs. O'Neill.
2363—O'Gara vs. Kearney, Adm'r.
1026½—Nagle vs. The Mayor, &c.
1042—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.
1556½—The People, ex rel. Banta, vs. Kent.
1557½—The People, ex rel. Banta, vs. Kneissel.
1062—Custance vs. Burr.
1384—Brown, Ex'r, &c., et al. vs. Pell.
1368—Nicolay et al. vs. Unger et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
2507—Lowden vs. The B'd of Police et al.
53—Risley vs. The Phenix Bank of N. Y.
1105—Dejonge, Ass'ee, vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1139—Crowley vs. The D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
19—Rice vs. Livermore et al.
1237—Kleinknecht vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1365—Kinney, Ex'r, &c., vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
933—Pinckney vs. Randolph et al.
2539—Hartman vs. N. Y., San. & Che. C. Mfg. Co.
1916—Heineman et al. vs. Heard.
633—Rothschild vs. Forty-second & Grand St. R. R. Co.
1127—The Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Devlin.

Nos.
171½—Morris vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
175½—Same vs. Same.
863—Pavenstedt et al. vs. Gillespie et al.
818½—Williams et al. vs. Bissell et al. sur.
819—Same vs. Same.
950—Man. and Builders' Bank of N. Y. vs. Asten, impleaded.
1697—Visscher vs. The Greenbank A. Co.
2331—Davies vs. The Mayor, &c.
2332—Tone vs. The Mayor, &c.
2333—Yelverton vs. The Mayor, &c.
2334—Colegrove vs. The Mayor, &c.
2335—Tytler vs. The Mayor, &c.
1115—Hobson et al. vs Sonneborn et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Monell, C. J., and Sedgwick, J.

Nos. Appeals from Orders.	Nos. General Calendar.
1—Roberts vs. White et al.	22—Macpherson vs. Ronner
2—Zaun et al. vs. Phillips.	31—Morehouse et al. vs. Yeager.
3—Randall vs. Dusenbury, Trustee, &c.	38—O'Sullivan vs. Roberts.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Curtis, J.

Nos. Demurrers.	Nos. Issues of Fact.
6—Loeb et al. vs. Schiffer et al.	10—Shethen et al. vs. Jacobs.
8—Burleigh et al. vs. Center.	19—Gray vs. Bensel.
9—Shedden vs. McCarthy.	31—Winn et al. vs. Crosby, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Sanford, J.

Case on.—No. 1217—Funke et al. vs. New-York Mutual Insurance Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
1234—Ross vs. Harden et al.
702—Godfrey vs. Thompson et al.
754—Smith vs. Macdonald.
968—Beach vs. Walker.
2047—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
436—Condon vs. Martin, Executrix.
1011—Aberle vs. Fajen.
1014—The Mutual Ben. Ice Co. vs. Clark.

Nos.
1020—Schasley vs. Herter et al.
869—Smith et al. vs. Klaber.
1984—Kenyon vs. Sherman et al.
990—Mech. & Trad. Nat. Bk. N. Y. vs. Moore et al.
956—O'Hagan vs. Dillon.
957—Same vs. Same.
958—Same vs. Same.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Held by C. P. Daly C. J., and J. F. Daly and Van Hosen, JJ.

Nos.
2—Guiterman vs. The Liverpool, N. Y. & Philadelphia S. S. Co.
5—Ayer, &c., vs. Rushton.
20—Page, Kidder & Fletcher vs. Potter.
33—Weble vs. Haviland et al.
38—Sanaxy vs. Hammell.
62—Westervelt vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
710—Smith vs. Kennally.
91—Hermon vs. Ramelsburg.
73—Herschfield vs. Werner.
175—The Health Dep'ment of N. Y. vs. Knoll.
177—Kessell vs. Brouckman.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
13—Crane vs. et al. vs. Baker.

Nos.
2—Lalor vs. Moore.
33—Menity vs. O'Neil.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Robinson, J.

Case on, No. 1236—Koehler vs. Rosenberg.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II. AND III.
Adjourned until the first Monday of April.

MARINE COURT, TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
3769—O'Gorman vs. Kiernan
6946—De Hart et al. vs. McDonald.
3957—Pettigrew vs. Way.
4855—Fitch vs. Dusenbury et al.
3955—Van Hofen vs. Fohrman et al.
3837—Haas vs. Steinan et al.
3841—Bramson vs. Burkart et al.

Nos.
3871—Watrous et al. vs. Evans.
6944—Kopetzky vs. Tully
6903—The Ger. Ex. Bank. vs. Beckell, impl'd.
7108—Middleton vs. Wodicka.
2132—Shipman et al. vs. Dryfoos et al.
3958—Ensworth vs. Bibby.
3445—McCabe vs. Maginn.
3960—Jager vs. Watterling.
3961—Fate et al. vs. Lippe.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
3536—Heissenbuttel vs. Wagner.
3861—Callaghan vs. Von Schoening.
4315—Cammeyer vs. Carstairs et al.
3749—Wilkens et al. vs. Conner.
6321—Beyer vs. Russell et al.
3888—Ebert vs. Schrieber.
3587—Patrick vs. Welsh.
6682—Cromwell et al. vs. Burr.

Nos.
3865—Levy vs. Frankland et al.
5875—Gouge et al. versus Hatch.
3491—Cowperthwaite vs. Kursheedt et al.
3914—Lindheim vs. Langsdorf.
3816—Hine et al. vs. Farrell.
4546—Chase et al. versus Hamburg.
1907—The Mer. L. & T. Co. vs. ——

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.
6212—Kirkpatrick versus Harris.
6913—Diossy vs. Youngs.
6881—Ahrens vs. Conner.
6882—Meyer vs. Conner.
4172—McKeere vs. Little.
5535—Rothmel vs. Conner.
5784—Mayer vs. Conner.
6604—Beach vs. Curtis et al.
6811—Rosenthal vs. Canary.
3598—Bookman vs. Dunne et al.
2196—Sullivan vs. Mahan.
5568—The Security Bank vs. Cipperly.
5130—Bates et al. vs. Seitz.

Nos.
6801—Harte vs. Day.
6787—Byrnes vs. Board of Education.
6573—Freese, Jr., versus Brown et al.
6589—Dralle vs. Salomon et al.
6688—Dennis vs. Liss.
6832—Morse vs. Anderton.
6935—Samuels vs. Mandle.
6743—Pickert vs. Miller.
6806—Stuart et al. vs. Minster.
6819—Levy vs. Friedberg, impleaded.
4765—McIntyre vs. Underhill et al.
4869—Hayman et al. vs. Elias et al.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 11.

$7,000 D. of C. 3.65s.	72⅛
5,000 C. P., S.J. B'ch.	98
3,000 L. & W. B. Con.	97½
4,000 M. & E. 1st, Con.	109
10,000 M. & S.P.C.S.F.	90⅛
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	54¼
100 Consol. Coal	44½
100 do....s60.	43½
100 Adams Express	106
10 N. Y. C. & H.	116
100 do.	116¼
500 West. Union	68½
1300 do.	68⅝
500 do.	68½
200 do.	68⅜
700 do.	68¼
300 do....s3.	68⅛
100 do.	68⅛
300 do.	68
500 do.	67⅞
200 do.	67¾
1100 do.	67⅞
100 do....s10.	67⅝
400 do....s3.	67¾
2300 do.	67¾
700 do.	67⅞
1300 do....s3.	67¾
1200 do.	67⅞
5 Panama	135
100 Pacific Mail..b3.	20⅜
400 do.	20¼
200 do.	20⅜
500 do.	20⅝
100 do.	20½
800 do.	20⅜
100 do.	20¼
300 do.	20⅛
200 do.	19¾
100 do.	19⅝
100 do....s3.	19½
800 do.	19¼
1000 do.	19⅜
100 do.	19⅛
100 do.	19¼
900 do.	19⅛
1000 do.	19
600 do....s3.	18⅞
100 Illinois Central	103¼
500 Erie Railway	21¾
3300 do.	21⅞
4100 do....b3.	22
200 do.	21⅞
6700 do.	22
1500 do.	21⅞
300 do....s3.	21¾
100 do....b3.	21⅞
1500 do.	21¾
1200 do.	21⅝
500 do.	21½
1500 do.	21⅝
300 do.	21¼
20 Morris & Essex	105½
100 St. L. & K. C. Pf.	31

300 Michigan Central.	63¾
10 do.	64
500 do.	63¾
7 do.	63⅝
500 Lake Shore...s3.	65¾
4200 do.	65⅞
1400 do.	66
4900 do....s3.	65¾
400 do....s3.	65¾
1000 do.	65⅝
1200 do....s3.	65½
1600 do.	65⅝
900 do....s3.	65⅝
400 do.	65½
1000 do.	65⅝
2400 do.	65½
100 Union Pacific	67
300 do.	66½
300 do.	66¼
100 Rock Island	111¼
100 do....s3.	111⅛
300 do.	111⅛
1200 North-western	44⅛
200 do....b3.	44¼
100 do....c.	44⅛
100 do.	44
100 North-west'n Pf.	65⅜
500 do.	65¾
600 St. Paul	44¾
600 do....b30.	44⅞
100 do.	44⅞
200 do.	45
200 do.	45¼
100 do....s3.	45
100 do.	45⅛
300 do....s3.	45
200 do.	44⅞
200 do.	44¾
200 do.	44⅝
600 St. Paul Pf....b3.	82⅝
600 do.	82¾
800 do.	82⅞
100 do.	82¾
1000 do.	83
100 do....b3.	83¼
400 do.	83¼
400 do.	83⅛
800 do.	83
100 do....b3.	83
25 N. J. Central	107⅜
25 Dub. & S. City	75½
175 do.	76
700 Ohio & Miss.	21⅜
600 do.	21½
400 do....s3.	21⅜
200 do.	21¼
100 D., L. & Western.	119¾
10 Chic. & Alton	105½
200 Hannibal & St. J.	18¾
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.	29
200 Kan. & Texas.b3.	13¼
100 do.	13
200 P. R. of Missouri.	13½

MONDAY, March 13—A. M.

The statement of the associated banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last shows an increase of $585,600 in loans, $438,200 in specie, $684,300 in legal tenders, $676,400 in deposits, and a decrease of $134,800 in circulation. The increase in deposits is not nearly so large as it should be under the changes in the other items, but it is possible that the banks have lost national bank notes through the Redemption Bureau, which may account for the discrepancy. On the figures of the statement the banks show an increase in surplus reserve of $953,400, which raises the excess above legal requirements to $13,993,600. The statement is what may be called a favorable one, and points to continued ease in the money market.

The following shows the condition of the banks this week compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	March 4.	March 11.	March 13, 1875.
Loans	$270,162,800	$270,748,400	$288,446,000
Specie	22,701,600	23,139,800	7,075,900
Legal tenders	46,945,200	47,629,500	51,342,900
Deposits	226,425,400	227,102,800	223,501,200
Circulation	16,832,500	16,697,700	22,229,000

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$22,701,600	$23,139,800	Inc. $438,200
Legal tenders	46,945,200	47,629,500	Inc. 684,300
Total reserve	$69,646,800	$70,769,300	Inc. $1,122,500
Res've required agt. deposits	56,606,600	56,775,700	
Excess of res've above legal requirements	13,040,200	13,993,600	Inc. 953,400

The money market presented the same stereotyped features of weeks past and capital has gone begging at times, the supply having been so large. The extreme rates for call loans were 4 and 2 ℘ cent., with the business chiefly at 3@3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper sold at 4½ to 6 ℘ cent.

The foreign advices were not especially important and the variations in the London market were slight. At the close Consols showed no special change as compared with last week, while 1865s (old) and 1867s were ¼@⅜ ℘ cent. higher, and 10-40s and new 5s correspondingly lower. The improvement in 1865s and 1867s toward the close both here and at London was caused by a growing impression that the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee would not report favorably the Senate Funding bill, which was framed in accordance with the views of Secretary Bristow.

The gain of bullion by the Bank of England for the week ending Wednesday was £264,000, and on Saturday £9,000 went into the bank on balance. The sterling exchange market was quiet and weaker in tone, the actual selling rates not warranting the export of specie to Europe. The nominal asking quotations were $4 86 and $4 90, the closing transactions having been at $4 85¾ and $4 89½ for long and short sterling respectively. The decline in exchange had the effect of weakening the gold speculation in the early dealings, the price falling from 114⅞ to 114¼. A later recovery to 114⅝ ensued, the advance being partially due to the advices from Washington respecting the prospects about the sale of any further amounts of bonds by the Government. Cash gold was in good supply, and loaned at 2@4 ℘ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were lower early in the week, but subsequently recovered. Railroad bonds developed considerable strength. The decision of the Indiana Supreme Court in the foreclosure proceedings against the Toledo and Wabash Railroad imparted strength to the bonds, which advanced sharply, losing, however, a portion of the improvement in the final dealings. The Pacific issues continue to be strongly held. State bonds were rather weak, with the exception of Louisiana Consols, which advanced.

The railway and miscellaneous share speculation was irregular, with wide and frequent fluctuations in prices. The transactions were chiefly in Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, and Erie, the remainder of the list having been comparatively neglected—a fact which clearly shows that for the present at least the outside public are determined to keep aloof from Wall street and allow the professional operators to prey upon one another. Western Union and Pacific Mail were conspicuously weak, the former declining 2½ and the latter 4½ ℘ cent. The passing of the April dividend and the unsatisfactory character of the statement submitted to the Directors sufficiently account for the weakness exhibited by Western Union. The passing of the dividend excited little surprise on the street, as it was generally expected, but the exhibit of the financial condition of the company made in the statement was quite a revelation to speculators and the stockholders, and to the latter a far from pleasing one. Pacific Mail has, like Darius, fallen from its high estate, and during the week touched the lowest point in its history. A little while ago those who ought to have been best acquainted with its condition represented the company to be in a flourishing state, claiming that its floating debt was being rapidly liquidated out of earnings, and even going so far as to hint that the payment of dividends in the near future was not altogether an improbable event. Now all is changed, and the same parties assert that the company is in such an embarrassed condition that there is nothing left for it but to pass into the hands of a Receiver. The credulous people who bought on the roseate accounts might do well to pause before selling on the reports of an opposite character, and await the appearance of a truthful statement of the affairs of the corporation, which it is probable the Directors must soon vouchsafe to the stockholders. Lake Shore was active, and in the early dealings advanced from 62¼ to 64⅝, fell off to 63¼, again rose to 66, and closed at 65½. Various and conflicting reports were in circulation in regard to the business and finances of the company, but none of them, whether on the bull or the bear side, are reliable. The long-talked-of bull movement in Erie came off at the close of the week, when the stock, under brisk buying, advanced to 22, the improvement being based on arrangements made with the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company and other companies for the laying of a third rail. The Granger stocks were strong, St. Paul advancing to 45¼, and the preferred to 83, and North-western to 44¼, and the preferred to 65¾, with only a slight reaction at the close. Michigan Central advanced from 60⅜ to 64, and closed at 63⅞. Union Pacific rose to 70, but afterward declined to 66¼. Investment shares were generally steady on moderate transactions.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Saturday, Mar. 13, '75.
American Gold	114⅞	114¼	115½
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	119	118⅝	115
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup.	121⅝	121⅛	119⅞
New-York Central	116⅞	115½	102½
Rock Island	111¼	110¼	105¼
Pacific Mail	23⅜	19⅛	39⅞
Milwaukee & St. Paul	45¼	42	35¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	83	79¼	56¼
Lake Shore	66	62¼	73¾
Chicago & North-western	44¼	42⅜	45⅛
Chicago & North-west. Pref.	65¾	64	58¾
Western Union	69¾	67¼	76⅜
Union Pacific	70	66¾	48⅛
Toledo & Wabash	4	3	13⅞
Del., Lack. & Western	118¾	117⅝	111½
New-Jersey Central	107⅛	106¼	110¾
Panama	138	135	114
Erie	22	17⅞	27⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	21½	20⅜	27¼
C., C. & Indiana Central	4¾	4⅜	5⅜
Harlem	143	142¼	130¼
Hannibal & St. Joseph	18¾	18¼	24½
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	29	28	32
Michigan Central	64	60⅜	75¾
Illinois Central	103	102½	100½
Missouri Pacific	14	13	48¼

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 11.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
New-York Central	116¾	116	115	116
Harlem	..	..	143½	144½
Erie	22	20	21¼	21⅜
Erie Preferred	38	36½	38	39
Lake Shore	66	64½	65⅜	65½
Wabash	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
North-western	44½	43½	43⅞	44
North-western Preferred	65¾	65⅜	65½	65¾
Rock Island	111¼	110⅞	111⅛	111¼
Fort Wayne	..	..	103½	104¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	45¼	44⅛	44⅝	44¾
Milwauke & St. Paul Pref.	83¼	81½	82¾	83
Pittsburg	..	..	95⅞	96
Del., Lack. and Western	..	..	118¾	119¼
New-Jersey Central	..	..	107	107¼
Michigan Central	63¾	63½	63⅝	63⅞
Illinois Central	103¼	103	103	103½
Union Pacific	68	66¼	66¼	66½
Central Pacific	..	..	100	101
C. C. and Ind. Central	4¾	4¾	4½	5
Hannibal and St Joseph	18¾	18½	18½	19¼
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	29	29	28½	29½
Ohio and Mississippi	21½	21⅛	21¼	21⅜
Missouri Pacific	13½	13¼	13	13¼
Panama	138	138	135	140
Western Union	68⅞	67¼	67¾	67⅞
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	..	..	18⅝	19½
Pacific Mail	20⅝	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
Quicksilver	17⅝	17½	17⅝	19½
Quicksilver Preferred	..	..	28½	..
Adams Express	106	105¾	105	105¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	..	..	86½	87½
American Express	..	..	63¼	63¾
United States Express	..	..	74	74½

The import entries of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,974,004	Dec. 31	$4,529,760
August	30,805,475	Jan. 8	7,528,539
September	23,527,508	Jan. 15	8,889,000
October	22,264,765	Jan. 22	5,876,576
Nov. 6	3,310,520	Jan. 29	5,224,431
Nov. 13	4,135,565	Feb. 5	6,756,290
Nov. 20	4,718,735	Feb. 12	5,210,518
Nov. 27	2,983,749	Feb. 19	9,018,213
Dec. 4	8,447,676	Feb. 26	5,078,878
Dec. 11	4,901,411	March 4	6,699,654
Dec. 18	5,279,516	March 11	5,408,848
Dec. 24	2,372,533		
Total			$208,931,564
Total same period in 1875			246,411,070
Decrease in 1875			$37,479,506

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,260,318	Dec. 28	$3,739,424
August	20,866,185	Jan. 4	4,012,328
September	20,230,040	Jan. 11	5,169,396
October	22,159,396	Jan. 18	5,050,071
Nov. 2	1,839,917	Jan. 25	5,610,523
Nov. 9	5,815,233	Feb. 1	5,098,396
Nov. 16	4,832,890	Feb. 8	4,557,375
Nov. 23	5,519,647	Feb. 15	3,440,295
Nov. 30	4,549,35[illegible]	Feb. 22	4,661,000
Dec. 7	5,160,80[illegible]	Feb. 29	4,498,987
Dec. 14	6,540,98[illegible]	March 7	5,226,840
Dec. 21	6,286,60[illegible]		
Total			$181,578,994
Total same period in 1875			186,606,310
Decrease in 1876			$5,027,316
Gold, March 11, 1876			114⅝
Gold, March 13, 1875			115½

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$8,754,151	Dec. 31	$417,157
August	3,954,427	Jan. 8	678,043
September	1,245,802	Jan. 15	375,979
October	1,957,605	Jan. 22	485,901
Nov. 6	604,151	Jan. 29	436,167
Nov. 13	358,418	Feb. 5	387,746
Nov. 20	397,500	Feb. 12	954,204
Nov. 27	706,564	Feb. 19	2,331,945
Dec. 4	351,696	Feb. 26	1,069,849
Dec. 11	320,900	March 4	1,423,446
Dec. 18	414,750	March 11	1,183,214
Dec. 24	293,785		
Total			$29,103,460
Total same period in 1875			40,482,811
Decrease in 1876			$11,379,351

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,598,617	$7,832,434
August	11,705,678	5,055,680
September	10,471,244	1,313,544
October	8,657,813	3,056,422
Nov. 6	1,673,100	2,607,100
Nov. 13	1,719,200	833,900
Nov. 20	1,733,900	350,600
Nov. 27	1,680,600	430,000
Dec. 4	1,528,000	244,700
Dec. 11	1,749,700	452,000
Dec. 18	1,298,000	82,206
Dec. 24	831,000	52,000
Dec. 31	872,000	6,585,000
Jan. 8	2,593,000	3,331,600
Jan. 15	1,561,300	1,513,000
Jan. 22	2,072,000	810,900
Jan. 29	1,421,600	412,800
Feb. 5	2,183,900	2,325,600
Feb. 12	2,530,691	677,703
Feb. 19	2,376,000	804,300
Feb. 26	2,298,000	478,000
March 4	2,488,100	2,870,000
March 11	2,418,000	877,000
Totals	$76,274,932	$40,695,541

Messrs. C. A. Buttrick, (formerly with Fisk & Hatch,) George H. Goddard, (late with Hatch & Foote,) and William Elliman, (late of the Central National Bank,) have formed a banking and brokerage firm at No. 2 Nassau street, where they will give particular attention to the purchase and sale of United States bonds and execute orders for stocks, bonds, and gold, receive deposits and remittances, and make collections. The new firm has membership in the Stock and Gold Exchange, and all its members enjoy an established reputation for integrity and business ability.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 11, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	21	Leather, sides	4,917
Bees-wax, pkgs	7	Molasses, bbls	400
Beans, bbls	531	Oil-cake, pkgs	930
B. W. Flour, bags	160	Pork, pkgs	1,071
Copper, bbls	16	Beef, pkgs	522
Cotton, bales	1,753	Lard, tcs	1,118
Dried Fruit, pkgs	83	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,054
Eggs, bbls	2,652	Butter, pkgs	2,303
Flour, bbls	10,672	Cheese, pkgs	3,395
Wheat, bushels	49,400	Dressed Hogs, No.	12
Corn, bushels	67,496	Resin, bbls	2,106
Oats, bushels	43,350	Spirits Turp., bbls	271
Barley, bushels	2,500	Tar, bbls	118
Malt, bushels	2,240	Rice, tcs	237
Peas, bushels	1,10[illegible]	Sugar, hhds	470
Corn-meal, bbls	49[illegible]	Spelter, pcs	940
Corn-meal, bags	83[illegible]	Starch, pkgs	600
Flax-seed, bags	5[illegible]	Skins, bales	2
Grass-seed, bags	1,33[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs	61
Grease, pkgs	11[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds	133
Hops, bales	38[illegible]	Tobacco, pkgs	183
Hides, No	64[illegible]	Whisky, bbls	187
Hides, bdls	18[illegible]	Wool, bales	51
Lead, pigs	500		

ASHES—Steady, but dull, on the basis of $5 for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔.

COFFEE—Dull, to-day; quotations nominally as in our last.

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery, the advance of ⅛c. ℘ ℔. operating against free dealings. Ordinary quoted at 9 5-16c.; Low Middling at 12 1-16c.@12 5-16c.; Middling at 12⅞c.@13 1-16c. ℘ ℔. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,250 bales, (of which 815 bales were on last evening,) including 650 bales to shippers, 130 bales to spinners, and 470 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery, business has been quite active, at an improvement favored by the Liverpool advices....Sales have been reported since our last of 30,800 bales, (of which 4,500 bales were on last evening, and 26,300 bales to-day,) with 1,500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c.; April, 13 7-32c.@13¼c.; May, 13½c.@13 17-32c.; June, 13¾c.@13 25-32c.; July, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; August, 14 3-32c.@14⅛c. ℘ ℔., showing an advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ℘ ℔., closing steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,753 bales, and at the shipping ports were 8,229 bales, against 10,360 bales same day last week. The week's exports hence have been 4,317 bales, including 3,384 bales to Liverpool, 153 bales to Bremen, and 780 bales to Antwerp. The exports from all the ports since Sept 1, 1875, have been 2,324,075 bales, (of which 1,402,101 bales were to British ports, and 921,974 bales to the Continent,) against 1,891,412 bales same time the previous year.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 5-16	9 5-16	9 5-16	9 5-16
Strict Ordinary	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Good Ordinary	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
S. Good Ordinary	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Low Middling	12 1-16	11 3-16	12 5-16	13 5-16
S. Low Middling	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Middling	12⅞	13	13 1-16	13 1-16
Good Middling	13⅜	13½	13⅝	13⅝
S. Good Middling	13¾	13⅞	14	14
Middling Fair	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Fair	15	15⅛	15¼	15¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 7-16	Low Middling	11 1-16
S. Good Ordinary	10 9-16	Middling	11 15-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderately active movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, at essentially unchanged prices. Shipping Extras, in lines, in request, and offered less freely....Sales have been reported since our last of 15,250 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 65@$6, chiefly at $4 75@$5 25; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3@$3 75; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4@$4 50, chiefly at $4 15@$4 30; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 75@$5 10, mainly at $5, for Standard, delivered; choice to fancy do., $5 10@$5 60; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 65@$6; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, at $4 75@$5 10, chiefly at $5@$5 10; round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 10 for small lots and lines, and trade and family extras within our previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,700 bbls. shipping stock, mostly Western Shipping Extras, City Mill Extras, and Minnesota do., on the basis of our quotations. ....Southern Flour unaltered. Sales, 1,050 bbls....Rye Flour steady, with sales of 300 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 05 for good to choice Superfine....Corn-meal dull and drooping, weak; sales equal to 470 bbls., in lots, part low grade Western, within the previous range.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been fairly active and rather stronger as to values, though not quotably higher. Demand mainly for export, and in good part for low grade. Winter Wheat, firm, rather more sought after. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 139,000 bushels, including No. 1 Minnesota Spring, (about prime,) at $1 35, in store; No. 1 Spring, interior, at $1 26, in store; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, Fall inspection, at $1 24½@$1 25, in store; No. 2 do., of fresh receipt, at $1 24@$1 25, afloat; No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, at $1 13; No. 3 Chicago Spring, in store, at $1 09@$1 10, mainly at the latter; ungraded Spring at $1 07@$1 20, car lots; rejected and inferior Spring at $1 03@$1 08, chiefly at $1 05; New-York No. 1 White at $1 50, (2,400 bushels,) for milling; Amber Pennsylvania at $1 46; New-York "no grade" Red Winter at $1 05, in store; No. 1 White Canada, in bond, at $1 35, in store, ℘ bushel....Corn has been comparatively slow of sale, for shipment, as well as home use, and has been quoted a shade easier in price, closing weak....Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels, for early delivery, at 62¾c.@63c. for Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; closing at 62½c. as the best bid; 61½c.@63c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, afloat, the latter for prime; 61½c.@61¾c., chiefly at 61½c. for steamer qualities do; 58¼c.@58¾c., mainly at 58¼c.@58½c., for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 60½c. for steamer Mixed Southern; 62½c.@63c. for Yellow Western, car lots; 61c. (nominally) for Low Mixed, New-York inspection; 63½c. for new Yellow Southern; 58c.@60c. for new Yellow Jersey....And for forward delivery, a limited demand has been noted, with prices quoted as favoring buyers decidedly....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, quoted at 62¾c. bid, and 63c.@63¼c. asked; Mixed Western, do., do., April option, at 63¼c. bid early, and asked at the close....Sales reported of 10,000 bushels Mixed Western, New-York inspection, buyer's option, April delivery, at 64c. ℘ bushel....Nothing really new in Peas, Buckwheat, or Rye....Of Barley, five car-loads choice four-rowed State (Jefferson County) sold at 97½c.; 8,200 bushels prime two-rowed State at 82c., in store; 2,500 bushels choice do., to arrive, at 85c.; a small lot of two-rowed state at 77½c.; 13,000 bushels Canada West; No. 2 Bay, part at $1 05@$1 13 as they run. Market for Canada product depressed, lower and irregular....Of Barley Malt, a small lot, of two-rowed State reported sold, to arrive at $1, cash....Oats have been comparatively dull, with prices tending downward; local trade inquiry light; sales reported of only 29,000 bushels at 46½c.@46⅞c. for New-York No. 2; 43½c. for New-York No. 3; 43c.@47c. for common to about prime Mixed State and Western, car lots; 37c.@41c. for very poor do; 47c.@53c. for ordinary to very choice White State and Western, car lots....Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially as last quoted....Clover-seed firm, but quiet: a car-load of choice State sold at 15c. ℘ ℔. Other Seeds inactive, but nominally steady....The week's export clearances hence, for European ports, included 15,344 bbls. Flour, 345,406 bushels Wheat, 283,319 bushels Corn, 5,602 bushels Peas, 31,309 bushels Oats, and 13,311 bushels Rye.

HIDES—Have been comparatively dull, and quoted weak as to values. The week's receipts have been 76,756 Hides; sales, 47,215 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 11,910 Dry Entre Rios, 20 to 23½ ℔., at 19c.@20c., gold; 2,235 Dry Entre Rios, seconds, 21 to 23 ℔., part at 15c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 9,900 Dry Montevideo, 20 to 21 ℔., at 20¼c.; 2,475 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 10¾ to 12 ℔., at 15½c., gold, 4 months, usual terms; 645 Dry Orinoco, 22 ℔., at 19c., gold, 60 days, usual terms; 2,490 Dry Bogota, 21 ℔., at 19c., gold, 60 days, selected; 1,475 Dry Mexican, 24 ℔.; 310 Dry Central American, 20 ℔.; 2,305 Dry African, 10 ℔.; 5,050 Dry Texas and Western, 21½ to 25 ℔.; 4,065 Dry Texas Kips, 10 ℔.; 1,000 Dry-salted Texas, 33 ℔., on private terms; 1,030 Wet-salted California, 42 ℔., at 9½c., currency; 850 Wet-salted Texas and Southern, 40 to 60 ℔., and 1,475 City Slaughter, 60 to 90 ℔., on private terms. And to-day, 5,500 Montevideo at 20c.@20¼c., gold, 4 months; 600 Dry-salted Texas, 700 Rio Grande Kips, and 600 City Slaughter, on private terms....Stock in first hands here this morning, 154,900 Hides and 713 bales do., against 224,000 Hides and 495 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Dull, to-day; quotations as before.

NAVAL STORES—A limited business reported in Resin on the previous basis of $1 60@$1 65 for Strained to good Strained ℘ 280 ℔....Tar dull at $2@$2 25 ℘ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½ ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine in good request, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted firm at the close at 39c. ℘ gallon. Sales, 300 bbls. at this price, and 50 bbls. New-York pkgs. at 40c. ℘ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been offered more freely and quoted weak, on a limited business, with Western, in bags, quoted down to $40, currency: City quoted at $37 50@$38, gold. The week's exports hence have been 7,903 pkgs.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet, but held more confidently; quoted for early delivery at 8⅝c. in bulk and 11⅜c.@11½c. in shipping order....Refined inactive; quoted for early delivery at the close, 14c.@14⅛c.; sales 5,000 bbls. on private terms....Refined, in cases, 18¼c.@20c....Naphtha, 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 13 15-16c.@14c.; sales reported of 8,000 bbls....At Baltimore for early delivery, at 13⅞c.@14c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in fair demand, chiefly for shipment, at steady rates....Sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $22 90@$23 for inspected; 100 bbls. family at $22 25, and 155 bbls. various kinds, mostly refuse, on private terms....Prime Mess quiet; quoted at $20 50@$21 50; Extra Prime, $19@$19 25 ℘ bbl....A very moderate call has been noted for forward delivery at easier figures....Western Mess, March option, quoted at the close at $22 70@$22 90; April, $22 95@$23; May, $23 10@$23 15; June, $23 25@$23 30, and July at $23 40@$23 45 ℘ bbl....Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., April, at $23, and 250 bbls., May, at $23 15 ℘ bbl....Dressed Hogs in moderate request, with City quoted at 10½c.@10¾c....Western Hogs at 9¾c.@10c. (as to condition.)....Cut-meats have been firm but quiet....Sales of 3,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 13¾c. for 10 ℔. average; 80 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13½c.@13¾c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, at former quotations....Bacon quoted strong and in more demand; sales, 200 bxs. Western Long Clear at 12½c.; 200 bxs. Western Short Clear at 13c....City quoted as in our last....Western Steam Lard quiet for early delivery at about former rates....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 80 tcs. prime at $13 62½; quoted at the close at $13 62½; and 150 tcs. off grade at 13¼c.@13½c....Choice Western Kettle quoted at 14¼c....And for forward delivery, Western Steam has been in less demand, opening more firmly, but closing weak....Western Steam, March options, closed at $13 60@$13 62½; April, $13 65; May, $13 85, asked; June, $13 97½@$14, and July, $14 07½@$14 10....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 3,250 tcs., April option, at $13 65@$13 67½; 1,250 tcs., May, at $13 85@$13 87½; 500 tcs., June, part at $14; 500 tcs., July, part at $14 10....City Steam and Kettle Lard dull; quoted at $13 50; sales, 30 tcs....Refined Lard very quiet; quoted for the Continent at the close at 13¾c.@13⅞c., and for the West Indies at 13c.@13¼c....Beef unchanged; sales, 175 bbls. And of Beef Hams, 125 bbls., at $25 50@$26 for choice Western....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted....Tallow in fair demand, but rather weak in price, with sales reported of 156,000 ℔. good to strictly prime at 8⅞c.@9 1-16c., and choice (rumored) at 9⅛c....Stearine quiet but firm, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 14⅜c.@14½c.; do. for April delivery, at 14¾c.; choice City at 14½c....Sales 75 tcs. off grade on private terms....The week's exports for European ports have been 1,356 pkgs. Pork, 2,040 tcs. Beef, 9,199 bxs. Bacon, 3,988 pkgs. Lard, 11,549 pkgs. Cheese, and 19 pkgs. Butter; also, 2,457 pkgs. Tallow.

SALT—Has been moderately sought after, with Liverpool Ground quoted at from 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 30@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.; St. Martin's, 30c.

SALTPETRE—In some demand at 5½c., gold, for job lots.

SKINS—Deer dull and unsettled; receipts, 130 bales; no sales....Goat in moderate request at about late figures; receipts, 1,409 bales; sales, 200 bales Curacoa, 40 bales Porto Cabello, 45 bales Maracaibo, 20 bales Mexican, and 10 bales Payta, on private terms.

SOAP—Has been in fair demand in the jobbing line at full prices....Castile quoted at 9¼c.@10c., gold, the latter for old; Colgate's Family, 8¼c., currency; Eureka, 7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw have been inactive, but steady, on the basis of 7½c.@7¾c. for fair to good Refining; sales, 450 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅝c. ℘ ℔....Refined as last quoted.

WHISKY—Quoted down to $1 09; sales, 50 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Grain room continued in good demand on berth and charter, partly for the Continent, at firm rates. Vessels for Petroleum, Lumber, and general cargo in moderate request, at about late quotations. Market otherwise without material change....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 7d.@7½d. ℘ bushel, (the quotation ℘ 600 ℔. yesterday should have been given at 7½d.;) 60 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 330 bxs. Bacon at 30s. ℘ ton; 90 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.; 100 bbls. Resin, reported at 3s. 6d. ℘ 280 ℔. And by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 1,000 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℘ ℔.; 40,000 bushels Grain at 9¼d.@9½d. ℘ bushel; 50 tons Leather at 50s.; 500 tons Provisions and 200 tons Tallow at 32s. 6d.@40s. ℘ ton, and 150 tcs. Beef at 7s. 6d. ℘ tierce....For London, by steam, 2,000 bxs. Cheese, reported at 40s. ℘ ton; also, a British bark, 368 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For the United Kingdom direct, a Spanish steam-ship, 966 tons, with about 6,800 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 1½d.; and a Swedish bark, 365 tons, with about 2,200 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ℘ quarter....For Glasgow, by steam, 300 pkgs. Provisions, part at 32s. 6d. ℘ ton, and 1,200 Staves on private terms....For Hull, by steam, 7,500 Staves (of recent shipment) on private terms....For Cork and orders, a British brig, 551 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 9d.; a bark, 702 tons, with about 5,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. 3d.; a British ship, 1,095 tons, (to arrive,) with about 7,500 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 868 tons, (to arrive,) with about 5,500 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 3d. ℘ quarter....For Dunkirk, a bark, with Corn, from New-Orleans, at 10d. ℘ bushel....For Lisbon, an Italian bark, 544 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, reported at 15½c. ℘ bushel; 200 tcs. Provisions at $1, and 60 hhds. Tobacco at 40s....For the Continent, a British bark, 755 tons, hence, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl....For Antwerp, a British bark, 993 tons, with about 6,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 4s. 4½d.; another, 938 tons, with about 6,000 bbls. do., from do., at 4s. 3d. ℘ bbl....For Seville, an American schooner, 320 tons, hence, with about 7,500 cases Petroleum at 24c. ℘ case....For Bremen, by steam, (reported as of recent shipment,) 75 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ℘ ℔.; 8,950 bushels Corn at 11d. ℘ bushel; 125 pkgs. Tobacco on the basis of 45s. for hhds.; 1,400 tcs. Lard at 30s.; 250 bags Clover-seed and 850 pkgs. Merchandise on private terms; 100 tcs. Beef at 5s.; 500 bbls. Resin on private terms, and 200 tons Agricultural Machinery at 30s. Also a German brig, 260 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Hamburg, by steam, 750 pkgs. Provisions reported at 175 reich-marks; 500 pkgs. Seed at 150 do....For Rotterdam, by steam, 200 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d. ℘ ton, and 50 tcs. Beef at 5s. 3d. ℘ tierce....For Stettin a German bark, 628 tons, hence, with general cargo, at current rates....For Yokohama, an American bark, 607 tons, hence, with Petroleum (in cases) and other general cargo, on private terms....For Santos, a German brig, 165 tons, with Flour, from Richmond, reported on private terms, quoted at $1 12½@$1 25, gold, ℘ bbl....For Rio Janeiro, an American brig, 232 tons, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $19....For Yarmouth, N. S., a schooner, 232 tons, with Railroad Iron, from New-Orleans, reported at $7, gold....For St. Jago de Cuba, an American bark, 419 tons, hence, with Coal, at $150, and an American brig, 399 tons, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $2 ℘ ton....For St. John's, Newfoundland, a British brig, 200 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, and two British brigs, 280 and 137 tons, hence, with do., reported within the range of 55c.@70c. ℘ bbl....For St. Lucia, a schooner, 204 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $850, gold....For Porto Cabello, a schooner, 181 tons, hence, with Lumber, reported at $6....For Boston, three schooners, hence, with Coal, $1 25, and three do., with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 43 ℘ ton; and a schooner, with Sugar, from the north side of Cuba, reported at 55c....For Thomaston, Me., two schooners, with Lumber, from Bucksville, at $7 50....For other Maine ports, three schooners, with lumber, from the Carolinas, at $7....For Gloucester, Mass., a brig, with Salt, from Trapani, reported at 10c., and a schooner, with do., from Cadiz, at 10c. ℘ bushel....For New-York, a schooner, with stone, from Cape Ann, at $1 50 ℘ ton....For the ice trade, suitable vessels in active request, from Eastern to the coastwise ports, within the range of $1 25@$1 75 ℘ ton.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Spring, 98⅝c.@98¾c., spot; 99½c.@99⅝c., April; $1 03½@$1 03⅝, May; No. 3 do., 83¾c.@84c.; Rejected, 72½c. Corn firm, fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 43¾c.@44c., spot; 43⅝c. bid, April; 46⅞c., May. Oats nominally unchanged. Barley quiet, unchanged. Rye steady and firm. Dressed Hogs—Demand light, holders firm at $9@$9 10. Pork steady and firm at $22 25, spot; $22 47½@$22 50, May. Lard generally unchanged; sales at $13 25, spot; $13 62½, May. Bulk Meats dull, shade lower; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c. and 12½c. Whisky, $1 05. Receipts—40,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Rye. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 800 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 05@$1 20. Corn easier at 47c.@48c. Oats quiet but steady; sales at 35c.@40c. Barley dull and nominal. Rye dull and unchanged. Pork quiet but firm at $23. Lard quiet but firm; Steam, 13c. bid; 13½c. asked; Kettle, 13¾c.@14c. Bulk Meats inactive; Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅞c.@12c. and 12¼c. Bacon quiet but steady: Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13⅛c.@13⅜c. Whisky firm and in fair demand at $1 04. Butter steady and unchanged. Hogs—Offerings light; quality poor; common Light, $7 40@$7 75; fair to good Light, $7 90@$8 25; fair to medium Heavy, $8 40@$8 75; receipts, 416 head; shipments, 915 head.

TOLEDO, March 11.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat firm; fair demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 22½; Amber Michigan, $1 24¼; April, $1 25; May, $1 27¼; No. 2 do., $1 02; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 24; No. 3 Red, $1 06; do. Dayton and Michigan, $1 04; rejected Red, 85c. Corn dull; High Mixed, 47c.; April, held at 48½c.; May, held at 50⅞c.; 49½c. bid; Low do. held at 46½c.; 46c. bid; no grade Dayton and Michigan, 43c.; damaged, 40c. Oats dull; No. 2 Michigan, 33½c. Clover-seed firm; fair demand at $8 55. Hogs, $9 40. Receipts—100 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—600 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Flour dull; unchanged. Wheat dull, drooping; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 48½ cash; $1 48, March; No. 3 do., $1 33½@$1 34. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 39½c., cash; 39⅞c.@40c., March; 40⅞c., April. Oats dull at 33½c., cash. Rye firmer; 63c. bid. Barley dull; unchanged. Whisky steady; unchanged at $1 06. Pork easier at $22 75, delivered and to arrive. Bulk Meats steady; unchanged. Bacon steady; unchanged. Lard nominally unchanged. Live Hogs steady; unchanged. Cattle very slow; prices unchanged. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 75,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 253 head Hogs, 73 head Cattle.

BUFFALO, March 11.—Receipts—6,100 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Rye. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Rye. Flour quiet, steady; sales of 600 bbls. Wheat neglected. Corn firm; new, 1c. higher; five cars sold on track at 51c. Oats retailing at 39c.@40c., from wagons. Rye inactive. Barley dull; sales of 1,500 bushels Canada on private terms. Pork quiet at $23 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 13¾c.@14c. Highwines about $1 09; nothing doing.

MILWAUKEE, March 11.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 09; Hard do., $1 14; No. 2 do., $1 01⅝; April, $1 02½; May, $1 06⅝; No. 3 do., 87½c. Corn nominally steady; No. 2 fresh, 43½c. Oats inactive; nominally steady. No. 2, cash, 31¾c.; May, 34½c. Barley firmer; held higher; No. 2 Spring, fresh, 80c.; March, 79c.; April, 76c.; No. 3 do., 46c.; rejected, fresh, 30c. Rye firm; No. 1, 69c. Provisions—Unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 15@$1 30. Corn quiet but firm at 45c.@46c. Oats dull at 37c.@42c. Rye dull, unchanged. Provisions steady and firm. Pork, $23 25@$23 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅛c.@12⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13⅛c.@13⅜c., loose. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@14¾c. Lard—Tierce, 14⅛c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky active at $1 04. Bagging quiet but firm at 12c.@13c.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Cattle—Receipts 1,400 head; moderately active; prices steady, with pens about empty; sales mostly of good to choice Steers at $4 25@$5 25; shipments, 2,800 head. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000 head; opened firm, closed lower. Light Bacon, $7 85@$8; mixed lots, $7 85@$8 10; New-England, $8 15@$8 25; Philadelphia, $9@$10; shipments, 4,000 head. Sheep active, steady; receipts, 400 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 11.—Cotton active and strong; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 3,269 bales; gross receipts, 3,367 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,925 bales; to France, 5,846 bales; to the Continent, 5,372 bales; sales, 15,000 bales; stock, 311,636 bales.

GALVESTON, March 11.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10c., net receipts, 1,068 bales; gross, 1,079 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,078 bales; coastwise, 364 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 47,782 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 11.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 34½c. Resin steady at $1 42½@$1 45 for Strained. Tar firm at $1 65.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.

FISK & HATCH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1876.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE.—The undersigned, Commissioners for funding the debt of the City of Mobile, request persons holding the bonds of said city who are desirous of funding them, to either send them to us at Mobile or leave them with W. H. HAYS, Esq., No. 6 Broad st., New-York, who will receive the bonds for settlement.
R. H. SMITH.
THOMAS ST. JOHN.
W. J. LEDYARD.

OLCOTT & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 40 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of INVESTMENT securities, on commission.
H. L. OLCOTT,
C. W. OLCOTT,
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

NOTICE.
The first mortgage bondholders of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company are requested to sign the bondholders' agreement without delay. Duplicates will be found and can be signed at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York; at the office of M. Baird, No. 1,416 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, and at the office of J. F. Bullett, Louisville, Ky.
THOMAS H. DUDLEY,
THOMAS T. WIERMAN,
THOMAS RUTTER,
Committee of Bondholders.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

INVESTMENTS.
50,000 BURLINGTON CITY, (Iowa,) bonds, interest 6 per cent., payable New-York, April and October, due 1895. Price, 86 and interest.
50,000 CONNECTICUT CENTRAL first mortgage bonds, interest 7 per cent., payable New-York, April and October, due 1895. Price, 90 and interest.
MONEY OBTAINED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.
RANDAL H. FOOTE,
No. 70 Broadway, and No. 15 New st., New-York.

BUTTRICK, GODDARD & ELLIMAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 2 Nassau st., New-York.
We give particular attention to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.
We execute orders for the purchase and sale of all issues of STOCKS and BONDS quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange.
We buy and sell GOLD on orders, and collect coupons, dividends, and registered interest, for account of correspondents.
We receive DEPOSITS and REMITTANCES subject to draft at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.
Our careful personal attention will be given to all business intrusted to our charge.
C. A. BUTTRICK, formerly with Fisk & Hatch,
GEO. H. GODDARD, late with Hatch & Foote,
Members of the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.
WM. ELLIMAN, late of Central National Bank.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY
6 PER CENT.
GOLD (PARK) BONDS,
DUE IN 1905.
NEWARK CITY 7'S,
DUE IN 1893.
For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL ST.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNT SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD, OFFICE OF TRUSTEES, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25, 1876.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876, a drawing will be held at this office to designate by lot the numbers of sixteen of the first mortgage bonds of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, entitled to redemption in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bond.
C. S. SEYTON, Agent of the Trustees.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1876.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 14, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th st., Philadelphia.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1876.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock and outstanding "Consolidation Certificates" of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of April next.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 20th of April next.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO., No. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, March 8, 1876.
NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has this day been declared on the stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., to stockholders registered as such at the closing of the books. Transfer-books will be closed on the 1st and reopened on the 17th day of April next.
J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after March 15 next.
The transfer books will close March 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the morning of 16th March.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1876.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 168 Broadway, March 14, 1876. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
T. Y. BROWNE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 20th day of March, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for Erecting new Wings, and for Alterations and Additions to Grammar-school House, No. 7, on Christie st., near Hester st.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
PETER DENNERLEIN,
ALONZO TRUESDELL,
HENRY R. ROOME,
JOHN WILLIAMSON,
Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1876.

STORAGE.

CURRIE, PURDY & CO.'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSES
for
FURNITURE, &c.,
NOS. 7 AND 12 WASHINGTON PLACE,
between Broadway and Greene st.
Special accommodations and separate compartments for the storage of furniture, pianos, baggage, trunks, mirrors, liquors, carriages, sleighs, and other property. Goods packed and shipped to any part of the United States and Europe. FURNITURE, &c., SOLD AT AUCTION and PRIVATE SALE. ADVANCES MADE ON GOODS on storage and on private sale. Insurance effected on all kinds of goods, as we are the agents of several insurance companies, representing over ten millions of dollars. Insurance on these warehouses is one-half the rate of others.
CURRIE, PURDY & CO.,
Office, No. 7 Washington place.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE WONDER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Ada Dyas.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OPERA—COMEDY—BURLESQUE—Miss A. Estelle, Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. W. A. Rouse.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

CHICKERING HALL.—ILLUSTRATED LECTURE by Prof. Cromwell—"The Old and the New."

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY by the California Minstrels.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—At 1:30—LECTURE by Dr. John Lord—"Oliver Cromwell."

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Kate Claxton.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Controller of the Currency, Mr. KNOX, has issued a circular, from which we compile the following table of the contraction of the currency from June 20, 1874, to March 1, 1876:

Legal-tender notes retired	$11,056,608
National bank notes retired	9,174,299
Increase in total of greenbacks on deposit with United States Treasurer for retiring bank-notes	19,920,115
Total contraction	$40,151,022

The acts of June 20, 1874, and Jan. 14, 1875, have had nothing whatever to do with this contraction. Had those acts never existed the banks could and would have collected together their notes and surrendered them under the original provisions of the National Banking law. Under the laws of 1874 and 1875 there need not have been a dollar less of paper money. The "wants of trade" have hitherto been held synonymous with inflation. It now appears that the platform jugglers were not quite justified in giving them that interpretation.

When the Democrats, the other day, made an appropriation for the printing of some 300,000 copies of old and all but useless reports of the Agricultural Bureau, they proved how hollow a pretense was their new-found zeal for economy and retrenchment. Should they pass the Equalization of Bounties bill, which has been reported to the House, they will more than undo all the saving which can possibly be effected by wholesale reductions on the Appropriation bills. That bill was defeated on the last day of the session of 1875, though at one time there seemed to be nothing to save the country from its passage except the President's veto. That, however, was confidently relied on to prevent its enactment, and in the event of there being enough demagogism in both houses to secure the passage of the bill this year, the President may still be counted on as an insuperable obstacle to its final approval.

The general purport of the Bounties bill is to give to every soldier, sailor, and marine a gratuity of one hundred dollars a year for the time served between April 12, 1861, and May 9, 1865, less the sum received as bounty under the laws of the United States, or of individual States. The lowest sum which this bill is calculated to take from the National Treasury is, as stated by our correspondent, twenty millions of dollars. Last year the lowest estimate was thirty millions, while the estimate of the Second Auditor placed it at sixty and that of the Paymaster General at a hundred millions of dollars. The Senate struck out the clause providing for the deduction of State bounties, and, as Gen. SHERMAN stated the amount of these to be some two hundred and eighty-six millions, it will be seen that the bill carries with it the "potentiality" of making the Treasury bankrupt. Last year the Democratic organs tried to shift the responsibility for this stupendous job on the shoulders of Republicans, though it was supported by the votes of some of the most prominent Democrats in the House. Among these was that great economist, Mr. RANDALL, besides Messrs. COX, ELDREDGE, ROBINSON, and SAYLER. The chances of the bill receiving favorable consideration from the present House are, therefore, by no means contemptible.

We trust that the Republicans in the State Legislature will take warning from the Democratic blunders at Washington, and get through with the work of the session in a manner to which their party will be able to point with pride. At present, we see very little evidence at Albany either of consistent policy or well-directed purpose. The work of the session lags, and various measures of reform imperatively demanded by the public interest are drifting into that position where they become the easy prey of an organized lobby. The State Prison amendment ought to be passed without further wrangling, and the bills intended for the relief of the tax-burdened people of New-York ought to be taken up with some show of earnestness. The people are sick of hearing about personal or party bargains which interfere with the adoption of this or the other piece of necessary retrenchment. Any one who seeks to trammel the action of the Republican majority in either house by any considerations of political trade and barter is certainly no friend to the party. We can only win this Fall by going into the contest with clean hands, and the Legislature can best perform their duty to the party by doing their whole duty to the public.

Why, for example, should the Assembly be so dreadfully afraid of dealing boldly and thoroughly with the question of municipal salaries and officers? They may fairly take it for granted that there is a strong public sentiment in this City in favor of placing each of the departments, with the possible exception of the Police, under the control of a single head, and no weak scruples of party expediency ought to be allowed to stand in the way of a measure which it is believed would tell equally in favor of economy and efficiency. Then, it is the merest delusion to suppose that the tax-paying public of New-York will be satisfied with a bill dealing only with the salaries of heads of departments. Nine-tenths of the waste and extravagance of our civil list lie lower down. It is impossible for the Legislature to specifically regulate the majority of the salaries of employes, though they may enact the grading system as applied to the police and the firemen. They must hand the carrying out of the details of such a work to some local authority—and to such an authority as will respect their mandate of retrenchment. When introduced, the Salary bill now before the Assembly named the Mayor, Controller, and Recorder—as fair representatives of all sections of our municipal organization—to revise the departmental and judicial pay-rolls. This and other salutary provisions of the bill were, however, stricken out in committee, and the proposal, as it stands, is but a very slight improvement on the two bills which preceded it.

The proposals of the Council of Political Reform in favor of Municipal retrenchment, which we publish in another column, give fresh evidence of how strongly public attention is directed to the question of reducing local taxation. Some of the items of saving indicated in this schedule are of a rather visionary kind, and others, like the proposed sale of the piers and bulk-heads and other City property, will not command anything like general approval at the present time. Still, the general outlines of the plan very fairly reflect the drift of public sentiment, and, as such, ought to receive the careful attention of the Legislature. Above all, that body ought to see that they cannot, without loss of reputation both to themselves and their party, either evade or trifle with this subject. There can be no question about the necessity of effecting sweeping reductions in the annual expenses of the City; there can be as little about the possibility of doing it without detriment to the public service. We shall hear a great deal of shouting from the Democratic side about retrenchment and reform during the approaching campaign. It is to be hoped that the Republican Party will have something better than the broken promises of the Legislature to point to in reply.

The bankruptcy of Mr. DANIEL DREW will not be much of a shock in Wall street, and still less outside of it. Mr. DREW has been practically out of business for a year—a fact to which the comparatively modest amount of the liabilities of the once redoubtable operator bears ample testimony. A petition in bankruptcy is not a very brilliant ending to thirty years of stock-jobbing, though it carries with it a tolerably instructive moral. Whatever may have been the demerits of Mr. DREW'S financial career, it has certainly been a more respectable one than that of his most notorious rivals on the Street. He will probably live long enough to see some of them make a far more ignominious fall.

Prof. SILLIMAN emphatically denies the truth of LYON'S statement concerning the sending of the famous telegram designed to affect the price of Emma Mine stock in the London market. LYON'S testimony before the Foreign Affairs Committee was to the effect that SILLIMAN, WILLIAMS, and HUZZEY sent to London a dispatch informing the managers of the company that large beds of ore had been discovered in the mine, and that the new discoveries were represented to be worth sixteen million dollars. This information, according to LYON, was published in London April 6, 1872, and the immediate effect was to put up the market price of the stock. Prof. SILLIMAN declares on his oath that he never sent any such dispatch; that he never authorized any one to sign his name to any such statement; that the records and published statements of the company make no allusion to this alleged dispatch, and, furthermore, an examination of the prices current for March and April, 1872, as published in the London papers, shows that the stock in question did not fluctuate materially during the period mentioned. A copy of the telegram to which LYON'S statement evidently refers, as now published, shows that that witness must possess a defective memory or a lively imagination.

THE MISSING INGREDIENT.

Attentive observers of politics in the United States at the present moment might with some justice infer that the great American specific for good government is as defective in some one essential element as *Col. Sellers'* famous eye-water. Universal suffrage, though in theory an extremely fair and promising means for securing honest and capable officers, does, nevertheless, notably fail in conspicuous instances. The presumption on which the scheme rests is, that if people are left to choose their rulers, they will use the power of choice and select good ones. As a matter of fact, a large part of the people of this country do not use the right of suffrage, and those who do use it often use it very unwisely. Nothing was more natural for men situated as our ancestors were, who saw a good many unscrupulous acts performed by officials over whom they had no control, than to infer that if those officials were dependent on election, only good ones would be placed in power. How could it have been expected that when all officials came to be subject to popular control, directly or indirectly, they would frequently be found dishonest, reckless of the general interest, indifferent to the national reputation, greedy and oppressive? But a good many things happen differently from what the shrewdest expect, and the "Fathers" who thought that the popular will, distilled through an electoral "college," would be sure to give us the best Presidents that could be got, and who thought that the Senate would be guided by quite different motives from the House, were not the first political inventors whose ingenuity has been set at defiance by subsequent experience. On the whole, their scheme has shown many and great excellences, and the worst evils from which we suffer are not those that the Constitution could have prevented.

The main difficulty now lies with the people themselves. There is too large a proportion of voters who will not vote. These are, unhappily, precisely those from whom most can be expected in the way of independence, intelligence, and disinterestedness. It need not be assumed that such voters abstain from the use of the suffrage from sheer idleness, or from an aristocratic unwillingness to mingle with the people who go to the polls, or from indifference to the reputation of the Government. On the contrary, most of the absentees have a stronger and more sensitive appreciation of the value of good government than those to whom the conduct of affairs is left. But they are, by experience and observation, convinced that it is not worth their while to use the limited power they possess, at the cost which such use entails, for the results which they are likely to attain. They stay away from the primaries and the polls because they do not think that it will "pay" to go. They are guided in this as in other affairs of life, by a rough but substantially accurate calculation of interest.

It should be a question, however, with this class of the voting population, whether their previous calculations as to the employment of their political privileges are not now inapplicable, and whether they ought not to revise them and take an entirely new survey of the field. We believe that there never was a time when those who are usually reluctant to act in politics could act so efficiently and accomplish so much as they can now. And by "now," we mean the interval during which delegates to the national nominating conventions and candidates for Congress are to be chosen. Recent events at Washington have shown a necessity for good nominations, even from a low partisan stand-point, which the most confident politician cannot ignore. The system of machine-made nominations, of instructed delegates, and of conventions managed by parlor caucuses, has received a severe blow. As the blow has come from the discovery of some of the worst effects of the system, it is one which is likely to be felt for some time. The votes and influence of these voters who have been only too much disregarded are at a premium. They will not find this year, as they have only too often found in the past, all practical means for effecting nominations in the hands of interested persons. Unless we are very much mistaken, they will not only be allowed but invited to take an active part in the preparations for the coming campaign.

The recent action of the Union League Club of this City, is significant in this connection. It indicates a degree of confidence, not heretofore shown, in the ability of the class to which the members of the club belong to have a fair share of influence in pending political matters. If the club will follow out its resolutions in the spirit in which they are generally accepted, nothing but good can come from it. And it is quite in the power of the club to organize a movement which shall be of importance to the Republican Party. The objects of such a movement must be of the simplest character; first, the immediate choice of the best possible candidates for the party, and second, the reform of the civil service in such a way as to deprive patronage of the great power it now exerts. The first object is a good one, and worth working for; but it is of little value relatively to the second, because its operation is only temporary, and the same forces which have previously made it difficult for disinterested citizens to have their due weight in politics will again come into operation as soon as the public attention has been diverted. But a thorough reform of the civil service, with the purpose of reducing patronage to the lowest possible degree of influence in politics, would be a permanent and constantly increasing advantage. It would supply to the system of universal suffrage the "missing ingredient."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The New-Hampshire election will be held to-morrow, and, as is always the case in that State, it will be hotly contested. In the five elections for Governor from 1871 to 1875, inclusive, the Republican candidate had the larger number of votes in 1872, 1873, and 1875, and the Democratic candidate came out ahead in 1871 and 1874. The Republican preponderance a year ago, however, was 172 votes only out of 78,414 which were cast for the two real candidates. As New-Hampshire still maintains the absurd custom of requiring a majority of all the votes polled to complete an election, there is frequently no choice by the people. This was the result of the voting in 1875 and also in 1874. Last year the candidate of the Prohibitionists had 773 supporters, and therefore caused the election to fall to the Legislature.

Such being the conditions on which the choice of a Governor depends, it follows that neither party can be absolutely sure of getting the Governor unless it carries at the same election a majority in the Legislature. The Prohibitionists run a candidate every year, and there are always more or less scattering votes, which help to defeat an election by the people. As the Legislature itself is chosen under certain complicated regulations peculiar to New-Hampshire, the management of the campaign requires as much skill as is required to run a steam-boat on a Western river when the water is low. Last year the Republicans secured the Legislature, and consequently the Governor, while in 1874 the Democrats had the like success. In 1873, again, the Republicans had the Governor and Legislature, the former by choice by the people, and in 1872 the result was the same. Those who keep the run of political contests will recall several scandalous disputes touching the rights of various persons to seats in the New-Hampshire Senate and House of Representatives. No longer ago than last year the Democrats secured the Senate by what was generally considered sharp practice.

The following are the names of the candidates for Governor from whom the people will endeavor to make a selection to-morrow: PERSON C. CHENEY, Republican; DANIEL MARCY, Democrat; A. S. KENDALL, Prohibitionist.

Mr. CHENEY is the present incumbent, and his administration has been satisfactory to all New-Hampshire men who could possibly be happy under the rule of a Republican Governor. But the controlling forces in the New-Hampshire struggle grow out of its bearing on the national contest in November. Since the organization of the Republican Party the Democrats have never carried a Spring election which preceded an election for President. Advices from several independent sources concur in the statement that the Democrats contemplate a repetition of their frauds in the cities. Nevertheless, the fair presumption is that Gov. CHENEY will be re-elected, and this time by a majority vote of the people. The Democrats are probably of this opinion, as they are making unusual efforts to get Republicans to vote the Prohibitionist ticket, and so throw the election into the Legislature. At this election a vote will be taken on the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. Nowhere is there greater need of the services which such a convention could render. Connecticut has just amended her Constitution, and has determined, after the election three weeks from to-day, to have no more Spring campaigns. New-Hampshire would do well to follow the example.

RENTS.

The question which most occupies the minds of householders, house-owners, and real estate agents about this time is whether the values of real property have touched bottom. They have shown a steady downward tendency since September, 1873; but the fall has been so irregular that the most careful observer is unable to say whether it will go still lower or show an upward turn from the figures of this year. Rents, which are based on the value of real estate, have necessarily followed, at a little distance, the decline of that value; and if it suffers a further decline, they, too, must go the same way. The fictitious values to which landed property was run up in the four or five years previous to the panic necessarily carried rents to a correspondingly high figure. From the facts presented in another column, showing the present condition of the market, it would appear that they are now settling down, through much confusion, to a sounder basis. Standards of value which have held good for a number of years past are of little account in a time of transition like the present, when everything is unsettled. There is a general demand for a reduction on the part of tenants, and owners are conceding something in preference to running the risk of greater loss by having their property lie idle; but how much the reduction shall be seems to have become entirely a matter of personal barter.

The general average of rents is placed by some real estate men at a reduction of ten per cent. for third-class property, fifteen to twenty for second, and twenty-five to thirty for the first class, as compared with the figures of last year. This estimate, however, is acknowledged to be mere guesswork. In the large Astor property the reduction has been at least ten per cent., and in many cases as much as twenty, twenty-five, and thirty. The reduction probably is on the whole less than almost any other large landlord has had to make, because this estate is so well administered that the Astor houses are always in good demand. Yet the fact that such wide fluctuations are shown in the rents of an estate conducted on the most conservative principles, and which is one of the principal regulators of values, may be considered tolerably good evidence of the unsettled and chaotic condition of the whole market.

A rent which pays five per cent. clear on the capital invested is considered to be a fair return; anything over this is an exceptional and "fancy" rate, and of late years fancy rates have been the rule. Three or three and a half per cent. pays the taxes and the wear and tear of the property; so that a rent of eight and a half per cent. on the capital invested is a fair rate as between the landlord and the tenant. But it is obvious that landholders who bought their property at the fictitious values previous to the panic cannot in the present condition of things get any such return as this. Every reduction from the rents which were based on those values is dead loss, against which they would be inclined to struggle as long as possible, while owners who bought when real estate was selling at sound prices have received an annually increasing income from their property, and can afford to reduce their rents if necessary to the eight and a half per cent. standard. They are not, however, likely to do this, because real estate is, of course, a good deal more valuable than it was twelve or fourteen years ago, though not to the extent which was calculated upon in the time of wild speculation. It would be a very abstruse calculation which would show the natural annual increase of the value of real estate in this City for the past sixteen years as based on the general advance of national prosperity, but it is one which, like many other problems in political economy, is slowly and laboriously working out in practice. The process is going on now, and it may be that in another year a standard will have been reached by which a general average for rents may be struck.

REPUDIATION IN ALABAMA.

We give in another column, in a letter from a correspondent, an abstract of the report of the committee recently appointed by the Legislature of Alabama "to ascertain, adjust, and liquidate all claims against the State arising from bonds issued and indorsed in its name." At the head of this committee is Hon. GEORGE S. HOUSTON, Governor of the State; and we presume its conclusions are to be accepted as the ultimatum of the State to its creditors in the matter of its indebtedness.

The total amount of the indebtedness of the State on the 22d of January, 1876, was reported as $30,037,563. Of this sum $2,810,670 was stated to be owing to the trust or school fund, and may be treated consequently as a nominal debt. The total indebtedness, therefore, in which the public are interested may be put at $27,236,893. Of this sum, $4,117,100 is what may be termed the ante-war debt, having been originally contracted as far back as the year 1840, and prior thereto; although a portion of this debt was subsequently renewed. The indebtedness created since the war, therefore, together with arrearages of interest, amount to $23,109,793.

By reference to the letter alluded to it will be seen that in place of an indebtedness of $27,226,893, bearing interest at the rate of nearly eight per cent., the State proposes to substitute an indebtedness not exceeding $9,702,760, bearing interest for the first five years at a rate of about two per cent. annually, or about one-tenth of the rate accruing on the old indebtedness. It is not suggested or claimed in the report of the committee that any of the indebtedness originally created by the State was not for a good and valid consideration.

At the conclusion of peace, the greatest earnestness was manifested by its people to turn to account their resources, which were well known to exceed those of any other Southern State. A law was framed by which the State solemnly pledged itself to the payment, both principal and interest, of the bonds to be issued, at the rate of $16,000 per mile, of new road. Under the provisions of this law, about 870 miles of new line were built, costing at least $20,000,000. To very nearly this amount bonds were issued for railroad purposes, almost every dollar of which was sold, either in the North or in Europe. Hardly a dollar, since the war, has been put by the people of Alabama into that magnificent system of works which have opened every portion of its wide domain to markets.

Having secured all they need, the people of this State have now the assurance to turn upon those who furnished the money for their roads and call them to their faces a set of fools. "Sagacious capitalists," to use the language of the report, "must have foreseen that a State in which the value of the capital of the people had been reduced from $725,000,000 to barely $160,000,000, and which had to borrow money annually to pay interest on its then existing debt, would not be able to protect its indorsement for railroad companies. They could not, it seems to us, have expected that the tax-payers of Alabama, after having lost the bulk of their property by the events of the war, and with an existing debt much greater than when the war commenced, would be able to contribute from their diminished resources a sufficient amount of revenue to pay the obligations of railroad companies!"

The whole literature of repudiation—and the Southern States are supplying it in no small volume—has no match for the above in cool impudence and untruthfulness. The officers of the State, while money was being obtained for its roads, were continually parading Northern cities, and were incessant in their assertions of the wealth and untarnished honor of their people. Could they, in view of the results that have taken place, be made personally responsible for the statements made in their official capacity, every one of them would, perhaps for the first time in their lives, be doing some useful work in Northern penitentiaries.

We invite attention to the abstract of the report of the committee in another column for matters which cannot well be presented in this article. There is not a pretense that the State has in any instance been deceived, in the matter of issue of bonds, that a full equivalent has not been received therefor, and that the object for which they were issued has not been secured to the letter; nor is there any pretense that their issue was the work of "carpet-baggers." Every Governor of the State since its reorganization following the war has been native to its manners and soil. The administration which had most to do with their issue was a Democratic administration. Gov. LINDSEY, who is chiefly conspicuous in this matter, was a rebel officer during the war. Not the least palliation, therefore, can be offered for the course that the State has now taken, and no other excuse is presented than that it suits the people of Alabama not to pay what they solemnly agreed to pay.

If a people, the moment they have secured the means of improving their condition, can so readily repudiate the obligations by which they were secured, what may we not expect from them when they have the power to deal with the indebtedness of the United States—an indebtedness created for their subjugation, and by which, as they claim, $565,000,000 of their property was destroyed, and which overthrew a cause still sacred, and holy in their eyes? This debt was not created by their own free will, but was imposed upon them by their conquerors. The share of this debt which belongs to Alabama to pay, estimated by the amount of its population, is $60,000,000. Upon this sum it is now paying an interest equaling at least $3,000,000 annually in coin. In the light of what has taken place, will it pay the interest on this debt a moment longer than it is compelled to do so by the strong arm that imposed it? The State of Alabama is now Democratic to the core. The success of the Democratic Party at the Presidential election places it in the front rank of influence and power. In such position it is to legislate for the whole Union; and can there be a doubt that in such legislation it will repeat for those from whom it has received no benefits, but in its view only tyranny and oppression, the same policy that it is now pursuing toward those that have raised it from the wretched condition in which it found itself at the close of the war, to one of substantial prosperity and wealth?

THE COLOR CURE.

Signor PONZA is a distinguished Italian physician who has charge of an insane asylum at Alessandria, in Piedmont, and who has invented an entirely new system for the treatment of insane and nervous patients. It is astonishing to note from what simple facts an ingenious scientific person can deduce truths of tremendous importance. It has perhaps been mentioned once or twice in the course of the last century that when Sir ISAAC NEWTON made the discovery that apples have a tendency to fall to the earth, provided there is nothing to keep them suspended in the air, he instantly suspected the existence of the force of gravitation. In like manner Dr. PONZA, by noting the fact that whenever he wore a red waistcoat the Alessandrian bulls proceeded to toss him in a manner which evinced angry excitement rather than genial hilarity, came to the conclusion that red invariably infuriates bulls. Following up this train of reasoning, he asked himself whether insanity in human beings might not be induced or aggravated by scarlet, and whether a more quiet color like blue or brown might not be used as a remedy for over-excitement of the brain or the nervous system. He tested the matter without delay, and found such excellent results following the exhibition of a blue veil or a brown pair of trousers to male and female lunatics that he immediately discarded drugs and adopted colors, as the only *materia medica* fit for cerebral diseases.

The new system is still in its infancy, and we may expect from it in future much greater results than have yet been obtained. So far, Dr. PONZA considers that he has ascertained beyond any question that scarlet, in small doses, produces cheerfulness, and when used in excess excites acute mania; that blue calms an excited patient and depresses the spirits of a person in normal health; that brown is a strong sedative, and that violet is possessed of extraordinary nutritive and tonic powers. We can now understand why the red flag of European radicalism has so maddening an effect upon the peaceful capitalist, and why it increases the insanity of the Communist lunatics who look upon it with reverence and love. We can also perceive the wonderful fitness of the word "blue," when used to describe a morbid state of gloom, and of the phrase "a brown study," as employed to denote a condition of tranquil enjoyment. It can no longer be doubted that it is the contemplation of his own surface which excites the red Indian to deeds of blood, and that the calming study of his bare brown legs lulls the Sandwich Islander into a complete forgetfulness of the edible qualities of his missionary friends. Dr. PONZA has as yet given us no information as to the effect of black, but there is certainly reason to suppose that black induces a disposition to propound abstruse conundrums and to play on the tambourine. No one ever knew a red Indian or a yellow Mongolian to exhibit these symptoms; while, on the other hand, it is notorious that the black man, whether in Central Africa or in a New-York minstrel hall, is perpetually seeking information as to when a door is not a door, and constantly banging himself on the head with a tambourine.

It is an immense benefit to mankind to know that by the use of inexpensive colored spectacles any one can minister to his own diseased mind. If a man is melancholy, all he has to do is to wear red spectacles for a few hours, and he will find himself overflowing with hilarity. The excitable man, who is constantly falling into fits of rage, can become meek and gentle by the use of blue goggles. Those persons who incautiously read the leading articles of the *Tribune*, and find, when it is too late, that their mental powers have been seriously weakened, can regain their normal health by persistently looking at the world through violet glasses. The tonic powers of violet are asserted by Dr. PONZA to be little less than miraculous, and he claims that he recently cured an imbecile patient by shutting him for a single day in a room into which the light was admitted through violet-colored glass. It is understood that this particular patient had fallen into such a deplorable state that he was constantly memorializing the Italian Government to issue more paper currency. His cure ought to suggest to Gov. TILDEN the expedient of sending violet spectacles, instead of essays on canal reform, to the Western Democrats. He might thus convert them from their worship of the rag-baby, and bring them to the St. Louis Convention in a condition of comparative sanity.

When we remember that we owe this wonderful discovery of the medicinal property of colors to the seemingly meaningless incident of the frequent tossing of a fat but learned Italian gentleman on the horns of unreflecting bulls, we can well doubt if there be any such thing as chance. Persons who have seen Dr. PONZA, with his red waistcoat, in meteoric flight through the air, while a vindictive bull waited for his descent in order to reiterate his objections to scarlet, have undoubtedly characterized the affair as an unhappy accident. We, however, know better. The miscalled accident was only the first step in a grand and beneficent discovery. Had Dr. PONZA never worn a red waistcoat, and never met a bull, he would never have discovered that lunacy can be induced or cured by a course of appropriate color. The tailor who made the waistcoat, and the bull who protested against it, were really laboring in the cause of medical science. The tossing of Dr. PONZA was no more an accident than the birth of WASHINGTON. The times needed WASHINGTON, and he was born; the lunatics needed PONZA, and he was tossed. It were worse than blindness to call either occurrence an accident, or to attribute it in any way to chance.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Wallack acts in "The Wonder" at his own house, to-night and during the week.

A new burlesque called "Peaked" will be brought out at the Eagle Theatre, this evening.

Mr. McAndrews and Miss Delmay join the forces of the Twenty-third Street Opera-house, this evening.

Mr. T. G. Riggs enters upon a week's engagement at Wood's Museum, this evening, when he will appear in a Celtic drama called "Sail Gair."

The Lyceum Theatre will be reopened to the public this evening, with a "variety entertainment" which, from the announcements, promises much.

"The Two Orphans," with most of the artists who performed in that popular drama at the Union Square Theatre, is to be represented at the Brooklyn Theatre, this evening and until Thursday.

Subscription tickets for Dr. Von Bülow's concerts at Chickering Hall, to commence on Monday next, may now be had at Schuberth's, in Union square, the sale of single seats beginning on Thursday of this week.

The annual charity concert of St. Thomas' Choir will take place at Chickering Hall on the evening of March 28. Mrs. Gaisger, Miss Lehman, Messrs. Wilkie and Weekes, and a chorus of fifty voices are to be concerned in this affair.

Mr. A. P. Burbank, a reader who has of late given several very successful entertainments in this City, announces his next appearance for March 18. Mr. Burbank's efforts have an interest wholly distinct from the familiar performances of most of his confrères. They are not redolent of the lamp, nor overloaded with detail, and they strike a happy medium between the demonstrativeness of the actor transported upon the platform and the excessive reserve usually ashered to by the reader. Mr. Burbank's dialect-pieces are especially effective, and his description of "Buck Fanshaw's Funeral" and his imitation of Mr. Jefferson's *Rip Van Winkle* have never been surpassed.

The two weeks' sojourn of Miss Kellogg and her English opera troupe at the Academy of Music terminated on Saturday evening, and some months will probably go by before another opportunity of enjoying lyric entertainments of this order will be offered to New-York audiences. Some remarkably good representations have been had during the past fortnight. Miss Kellogg's *Marguerite*, *Lucia*, and *Mignon* are always potent to attract and charm, and, the transfer of these personages to the English stage having been happily accomplished, the lady has been induced to add to her list *Catterina*, in "The Star of the North," the production of Meyerbeer's work claiming record as the event of the season. Having kept pace with the performances as they progressed there is no occasion to allude anew to any of them. Looking back, however, it can with fairness be said that, aside from the special interest attaching to Miss Kellogg's labors, the entertainments have been smooth and effective in a degree seldom attained during the brief spells of opera in this City. Mr. C. D. Hess' capable direction has done much toward advancing this desirable result, and Mr. Charles A. Crosby's tact in his department of the enterprise must also be referred to among the pleasant influences of the season.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The anniversary of the birth of Mozart, 27th January, was celebrated on that and following days at the Leipsic theatres by a representation of the works of that illustrious master, "L'Enlevement," "Les Noces de Figaro," "La Flûte Enchantée," and "Don Juan."

Mme. Lucca is now playing at Cologne, and appeared a few days back for the first time as *Elsa* in Wagner's "Lohengrin." The lady will fill the same part at Vienna, where she is to appear at the Imperial Opera in the performances given by M. Merelli's company.

Liszt wrote from Rome that he would be at Pesth in the middle of February, when he contemplated undertaking the Presidency of the Academy of Music. He was to devote himself to the superintendence of piano-forte music. Before his return to Pesth, he was to stay a few days in Venice.

A telegram from Milan announces that the "Pompon" met with the greatest success at the Dal Verme, and, as every part of the house was crowded, the estimate is that 4,000 persons were present. Six of the songs had to be repeated, and M. Lecocq was called eighteen times before the curtain.

M. Pietro Cossa, author of "Nerone" and "Messalina," has just brought out a new work called "Arioste o gli Estensi" at the Valle Theatre in Rome, but which was very coldly received. The piece was written for the Ariosto-centenary at Ferrara, but the author being obliged to confine himself with the plan traced out for him, did not find his usual inspiration.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has voted to abolish the Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

The city election in Bangor, Me., takes place to-day. William B. Hayford is the Republican candidate for Mayor.

Secretary Taft resigned his office as Trustee of the Cincinnati Southern Railway before his departure for Washington.

Col. Roderick Seal has given up the contest for the seat of Hon. John R. Lynch as Representative in Congress from the Sixth District of Mississippi.

Chicago and Buffalo papers ridicule the report that there is an organized company, with head-quarters in the latter city, to furnish witnesses and jurors in various cities.

The colored men of Mississippi will hold a State Convention in Jackson, on the 31st inst., to elect delegates to the National Convention in Nashville. The Republican State Convention is to be held in Jackson on the same day.

The Republicans of Louisiana are to indulge in the luxury of two State Conventions this year—one on the 30th of May, for the choice of delegates to the National Convention, and the other on June 27, for the selection of a State ticket.

Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, refuses to issue licenses to companies of temperance cadets to carry arms on St. Patrick's Day, and will follow the example set by Gov. Gaston last year, and refuse to review such bodies, on the ground of illegality.

Gov. Hendricks addressed the Hendricks Club in Indianapolis, a night or two ago, and told the members how polite everybody was to him in the South. And then the club resolved that Gov. Hendricks is to be the next President of the United States.

The Galveston *News* says that rumors of Jobbery in Texas post traderships—and there are thirteen in the State—commenced shortly after Secretary Belknap went into office and began to exercise the power of appointing post traders on the frontier.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* cries for a Presidential ticket made up of "honest ex-Gov. William Allen, of Ross County, Ohio, and Hon. Hiester Clymer, from honest old Berks County, Penn." This correspondent is very cautious in the use of his descriptive adjectives.

The Boston *Globe* does not believe that, in order to correct abuses, it is necessary for men to cast away long-cherished principles, and help into power a party whose record they detest, and whose professions they distrust. But, it says, the men who are in earnest in their desire to secure reform, and not the office holders, should run the Republican Party this year.

"Extra Billy" Smith and Mr. Armstrong, of Rockingham County, had a little passage-at-arms in the Virginia House of Representatives one day last week. Gen. Smith had stated that the gentleman from Rockingham was advocating every measure opposing an increase of taxation. Mr. Armstrong replied that the gentleman from Fauquier had no authority for saying that he had voted in every case against an increase of taxation, and that he knew when he said it that it was false. Whereupon Gen. Smith arose and said that if it were not for extreme age and the place and time, he would reply in a manner more brusque and not so courtly

THE COUNCIL CRITICISED.

STATEMENT OF REV. DR. STORRS.

OBJECTIONS TO THE ACTION OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL—THE COUNCIL OF 1874 AND THE LATE COUNCIL CONSIDERED—THE PROPOSAL OF THE ANDOVER CHURCH—THE PLYMOUTH INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE CRITICISED.

The Church of the Pilgrims, Henry and Remsen streets, Brooklyn, of which Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs is Pastor, was filled to overflowing at an early hour last night, and hundreds went away unable to obtain admission. The church was opened for the admission of the members of the church and congregation as early as 6 o'clock and within half an hour from that time the body of the auditorium was nearly one-third full. By 7 o'clock all the seats in the house were occupied, and when the time arrived for the beginning of the services preliminary to the business of the evening, the aisles were occupied with persons seated on camp-stools, and the house was absolutely full. Among the congregation were to be seen several of the leading members of Plymouth Church, while the distinguished members of Dr. Storrs' congregation were all out in force. At 7:30 o'clock Rev. Dr. Storrs ascended the platform, and after the singing of an anthem by the choir and a hymn from the congregational collection, the preacher read the eighteenth chapter of Matthew, which was so frequently quoted in the recent Advisory Council. After prayer, Dr. Storrs, in giving out the usual notices, said that, in accordance with the notice which he had given out in the morning, it could not be expected that he was going to preach a sermon. It was his intention, he said, to give, in answer to a requisition from several gentlemen of the church, who had a right to make it, an account of his relations to the council which had been held recently in the City of Brooklyn. Another hymn was then sung, and Dr. Storrs commenced the reading of his statement.

Speaking of the Advisory Council, he said that it appeared to have been one of fair ability and respectable character, though not, perhaps, of unusual moral weight. It was large in numbers, representing a constituency, according to statistics furnished him, of 34,611 members, whereas the council of 1874 represented a constituency of 28,843. Seventeen members were invited to the council of 1874; ten were present. Of the twenty invited to the last council, twelve appeared. The churches represented in the Advisory Council were scattered evenly over the country, and fairly represented the denomination. How many delegates were called on account of their preference for Plymouth Church and its Pastor he had no means of knowing. Very likely this was true as to a considerable portion, and this fact, if it be one, might account somewhat for the result of the council's action. The delegates were during their presence constantly under the influence of Plymouth Church and its Pastor, and subject to his impassioned appeals. Colleges, theological seminaries, and some prominent churches were represented. In view of all this, the result of the council's deliberations could not be lightly considered. It was doubtless true that a member might be separated from a church without formal censure, provided no charge had been made against him affecting his moral character. It places upon the same footing, so far as liability to removal is concerned, the man who has excited animosities in the church by his zeal for the truth and one who has left it for the Roman Catholic communion. The members of the council were perhaps so intent on the cases of those whose exclusion they had assembled to justify that they forgot the rights of others.

In reference to members who absent themselves on account of a belief that their Pastor was guilty of crime, though the church had acquitted him, Dr. Storrs continued, the council had declared that such reasons for non-attendance, without asking for letters of dismissal, were invalid, schismatic, and unchristian. Sometimes a letter of dismissal could not be asked for, except as a matter of form. It might be better to wait for God to bring hidden things to light, but the council said that meantime the member should be loyal to the authority of the Church. If this meant anything it meant that, in the interval between the conviction of the Pastor's guilt and the request for letters of dismissal, a member must consent to hear the gospel from what he feels to be lying lips, and to receive the body of Christ from hands which he undoubtedly believes to be defiled with unconfessed lust. Otherwise the Church may drop him, whatever his relation to the Church, or his interest in it and its welfare. The churches might be prepared for a statement of this sort, and adopt such rules as these, but he was not prepared to do so. It was not necessary for Professors in seminaries or Presidents of colleges to come hundreds or thousands of miles to tell us that a mutual council is one selected by mutual agreement between the parties. The council had assumed that Plymouth Church had a right to object to two of the churches named by her who had demanded the council, and to object at a subsequent meeting to that at which they had been named, and at which it had been agreed that they should be notified. Such a doctrine, if generally accepted, would have the effect of putting an end to the mutual councils in all exciting cases—the very cases in which such councils were necessary. There would be no end to the excuses for preventing mutual councils, if this doctrine was accepted. When the proceedings of a council are public, neither party can afford to be represented in it exclusively or largely by its partisans. The public finds them out and at once discredits them. If they vote contrary to the argument, those votes hurt themselves and help nobody else. The weakness of their cause is thus made apparent. The moral right of the Council of 1874 consisted in the fact that the churches composing it came from centres of influence, without regard to prejudices or preferences; and that many of them held views opposed to those of the churches which had convened them. The weakness of this last council came as largely from the fact that the great majority were in sympathy with the action to be scrutinized, or with its authors.

In regard to the Plymouth Investigating Committee of 1874 the council had assured the public that it finds no reason to question the method by which it was constituted, or the integrity with which its proceedings were conducted. The members of that committee were worthy of all social consideration as pleasant friends, kind neighbors, and valuable citizens, but it had not been usual for the accused party to select his own committee, composed exclusively of his personal friends and business associates, some of them not members of the church. It was not customary for such a committee to take as its counsel the attorney of the accused; and prior to 1874 cases were rare in which that attorney saw witnesses beforehand, and arranged with them as to their testimony in order to keep out any that might be of a damaging character, as was the case, at least with reference to Mr. Richards. Such a committee would be much less satisfactory than the famous New-York committee which examined and certified to the Ring accounts just before the Ring's exposure. If the council was satisfied with that committee it was right, perhaps, in approving its action; but hereafter they must not complain if other Congregational ministers take advantage of the same circumstances.

Mr. Storrs then spoke of the Andover letter, which, he said, was one of the most remarkable things connected with the action of this remarkable body. The Church of the Andover Seminary had addressed the Plymouth Church a wise and tender letter, expressing its concern at the injury suffered in the cause of religion in consequence of the painful anxiety felt by many in regard to the character of the Pastor of the latter, and asked Plymouth Church to unite in calling a council to examine the condition of affairs and set the matter forever at rest. The letter reached Plymouth Church forty-eight hours before the council was assembled. Going fully outside of the little missive the council took up this application for consideration, and in doing so took upon itself a function it was not empowered to exercise, and with which strictly speaking it should have no more to interfere than it had to sit in trial on Gen. Babcock. The old rule had been that an ex parte council could not be called until a mutual council had been refused. But then the rule was reversed, and the council declares that a future mutual council is out of order. A more perfect illustration, it seemed to him, was never presented of doing and not doing a thing, than was presented by the council, since the son in the parable said, I go, Sir, and went not. According to the statement of that assembly, so long as such a Pastor succeeds in getting himself supported by the members of his church, their ignorance or unwillingness to believe anything detrimental to his character were sufficient to vindicate him. Such doctrine and principles as were enunciated by the council were at variance with all the ancient customs and usages of Congregationalism. No heresy, however dangerous, could be questioned by the neighboring churches; no vices or crimes either in its ministers or in the members of its communion, however enormous, before God and man, could be condemned or censured. If the principles set forth by the council were really those held by the Congregational Church then he should say it had no vitality, and was too weak for the crisis and already too old for the time, and was utterly beyond all hope.

Dr. Storrs then proceeded to show the inefficiency of the committee which had been appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Beecher. Although there had been some names mentioned in the list of gentlemen from whom the committee was to be selected, he said there was no guarantee that any one of them would preside over the investigation, from the nature of the arrangements which had been made for constituting it. He referred to the power which was vested in that committee of admitting only such evidence as they might see fit, and he also commented on the term of sixty days which had been fixed for the reception of such evidence, and upon the fact that it was to sit in secret and use its own judgment in calling witnesses. One could not but stand perplexed, he said, and almost aghast, at the proposal for such a commission put forth in the name of Congregational churches.

These were some of the principal points presented in regard to the action of the recent council, which justified a degree of apprehension, and should make men pause before they commit themselves to principles so rash and measures so strange. He referred to the manner in which the Investigating Committee of 1874 was appointed and constituted, and believed that no honest and impartial investigation could be made by that committee, although he had the highest opinion of the integrity of many of its members. The admission of counsel to that committee he considered at variance with Congregational usage. If such principles were to be accepted by the Congregational churches it would be idle for men to attempt to build up anything permanent inside of the organization, since it could be blown away at any moment by the first wind that arose. Dr. Storrs said that he resigned the position of President of the Congregational Union, which had been a pleasing one to him, because of the associations which had sprung up around it. He did not say that his action in this respect meant that he intended to withdraw from Congregationalism—at least not now—but he felt that in the face of the proceedings of that council he could not conscientiously retain that position any longer. Dr. Storrs closed his address by referring to the long years during which he had been associated with the Congregational Church and the many friends he had made among its members, and said that while he regretted to use such language, he felt that it was time for him and for every honest and conscientious man belonging to that denomination to know by what rules and principles they were to be governed in the future.

BOLD MASKED BURGLARS.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE BOUND AND GAGGED—PROPERTY VALUED AT $30,000 STOLEN.

The inhabitants of Farmer's Station, on the Dollytown Road, about twenty-five miles from New-York, on the line of the Northern New-Jersey Railroad, were thrown into a state of excitement on Sunday morning on discovering that Mr. James Crosby, a wealthy farmer, had been robbed of money, jewelry, and silver-ware to the amount of about thirty thousand dollars by a band of masked robbers. As far as could be ascertained the following are the particulars of the daring robbery: Mr. Crosby and his family, consisting of his wife, three children, and a female servant, retired early on Saturday night. At about 1 o'clock Sunday morning the gentleman was awakened in a rough manner and bound, a dark-lantern and a revolver staring him in the face. The man who held them was masked. "Mr. Crosby," said he, "there is no use in making an outcry. We have come here for the purpose of getting your bonds, money, and jewelry. We mean to get them as quietly as possible, but if necessary force will be resorted to, and if you open your mouth I'll blow your brains out." While the man was speaking five other masked men entered, and after a short talk one was placed on watch outside, while the others compelled Mr. Crosby to get up. After permitting him to partly dress, they bound and gagged him, and after some hard usage compelled him to not only give up the key of his safe but to work the combination himself. Meanwhile two of the gang proceeded to the servant's room, compelled her to dress, and brought her to Mrs. Crosby's room, where both the women were gagged and tied to the bed-posts, one man keeping guard over them until their work of plunder was completed.

The safe being opened they rifled it of its contents, and afterward forced Mr. Crosby to show them where the silver-ware was, and this they carefully packed up for removal. From their general appearance and tone of conversation Mr. Crosby is convinced that they are experienced thieves. Before going, the ringleader, addressing one of the gang, said: "I'm sorry you hit the old man so hard; but it can't be helped now, Bill. How is this for high? The newspapers will have it, 'More New-York Tramps.' Well, we do come from old Gotham, any how, and let them make the best of it. We have what we want, and might as well be moving. Don't forget that bill at the Shady Side Hotel, Pleasant Valley, you know; it must be paid."

The thieves, having packed up the plunder, went to Mr. Crosby's stable, took out one of his most valuable horses, hitched it to the buggy, and drove off in the most careless manner, having bade good-bye to their captives, but swearing that, should they make an alarm within an hour, they would be instantly killed. Mr. Crosby describes the six men as being well-built, strong and muscular. The masks they wore were of plain muslin, with holes made for their noses, eyes, and mouths. They were fashionably dressed, and, on the whole, seemed to treat the matter as a good joke more than anything else. They told Mr. Crosby that the times were so hard they were compelled to resort to extreme measures, and not to be astonished if he heard of a number of his rich acquaintances being served in a similar manner.

Mrs. Crosby's description of the thieves is similar to that of her husband. She says that they were courteous throughout, and were candid as to their purpose. They permitted the children to roam at large, and beyond striking her husband, no indignities were offered. The supposition is that the thieves crossed over in a boat from the Shady Side Hotel, Pleasant Valley, but, fearing detection, crossed the country to some point where a boat was in waiting for them. Up to this time the thieves are all still at liberty, and no trace of the horse or buggy has been found. A general alarm was sent out in Jersey City, as well as in this City, yesterday, and the authorities here, from private information given them by Mr. Crosby, are sanguine of arresting the entire gang very soon.

ARREST OF LIQUOR-DEALERS.

The following-named liquor-dealers were arrested in the Eighth Precinct last evening for violating the Excise law: Adolph Tompkins, No. 142 Spring street; Matthew Sennott, corner of Spring and Wooster streets; John B. Soutter, No. 97 Greene street; William H. Becker, No. 59 Dominick street; William Twisturn, No. 508 Greenwich street; John Meeker, No. 104 Grand street; Charles Koch, No. 180 Prince street; William Dominick, No. 265 Spring street; Charles Gunber, No. 100 Wooster street; John Erus, No. 106 Spring street; Adolph Miller, No. 284 Hudson street; Joseph Balker, No. 207 Spring street; August Meyers, No. 528 Greenwich street; Albert Gray, No. 113 Mercer street; E. Husted, No. 96 Prince street; Thomas Bray, No. 36 Grand street; Frederick Diner, No. 251 Spring street; August Seller, No. 158 Spring street; Joseph Loman, No. 115 Wooster street; John Hickey, No. 61 South Fifth avenue; John B. Jansen, No. 278 Spring street; Dennis O'Connor, No. — Varick street; Thomas Harland, No. 274 Spring street; James McConnell, corner of Spring and Wooster streets; Julius Suez, No. 225 Hudson street; John Powers, No. 367 Greenwich street; Michael King, No. 587 Greenwich street; William Daw, No. 69 Vandam street; Patrick Hays, No. 537 Washington street; B. J. McMann, No. 94 Varick street; John Spafen, No. 569 Greenwich street, and John Cosgrove, No. 549 Washington street. Charles Morrell, of No. 6 West Fourth street, and August Ruppert, of No. 123 Bleecker street, were also arrested in the Fifteenth Precinct for the same offense.

THE SUSPECTED BROOKLYN WIFE-MURDER

A TIMES reporter held a conversation yesterday with Charles C. Schnauffer, the Brooklyn grocer, in Raymond Street Jail on a charge of forgery, and who is suspected of having murdered his wife, who has mysteriously disappeared. He said that his wife disappeared last June. She was a notorious woman, but he had never endeavored to get a divorce from her, though she had instituted proceedings for divorce against him several times. After the disappearance of his wife he announced that he was a widower, as he did not wish to be obliged to find her every time he made a sale. Schnauffer said that he had a good deal of property in Brooklyn, but it was not true that he had been selling it in order that he might run away. He would not state whether he had seen his wife or not since last June. During his interview with the reporter Schnauffer said that his daughter Eva lived at No. 107 West Thirty-second street, but refused to say with whom. A TIMES reporter called at the house last night. It is owned and occupied by Mrs. Anna Jackson, widow of Moses Jackson. The door was opened by a son of Mrs. Jackson, who said that Miss Schnauffer had gone out. He did not know when she would return, if she came back at all. He said that his mother was out and that he could not give any information regarding the case. He volunteered the information, however, that Miss Schnauffer was a daughter by Schnauffer's first wife.

A LAD FATALLY INJURED.

Last evening Patrolman Lindenburg, of the Twenty-second Precinct, arrested a man who was acting in a disorderly manner in Eleventh avenue, near Forty-fourth street. A crowd attacked the officer for the purpose of rescuing the prisoner, and assailed the policeman with a shower of stones. During the melée James Carr, a lad fourteen years of age, living at No. 519 West Forty-first street, was struck on the head by a stone thrown by an unknown man, and sustained a fracture of the skull. The injury was found to be of a serious nature, and likely to prove fatal. No clue to the ruffian who threw the stone has been obtained by the Police. At a late hour the injured lad was found to be sinking rapidly, and it was feared that he would soon lapse into unconsciousness. Coroner Ellinger was telegraphed for to take his ante-mortem statement.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL LIFE.

SACKCLOTH, ASHES, AND SCANDAL.

THE CRY FOR RETRENCHMENT—THE ORDER OF THE BEE—PERPLEXED DIPLOMATS—THE NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND—DINNER PARTIES—DEMOCRATIC ECONOMICS—RECEPTIONS—AMUSEMENTS—ARTISTS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 11, 1876.

The week drawing to a close has not been a very jovial one in Washington, except to those who delight in scandal and slander. The true account of the wrong-doing, elicited by the vendetta of a jealous woman, and proclaimed by partisan malevolence, was sufficiently distasteful to the moral sense of the country. But it has been supplemented with scores of other stories, some relating to the parties implicated, and others malignantly aimed at random, with the hope that even one of them may be found true. The higher the social position of the person accused the more numerous the scandals coined about him or his wife, and, if she is a woman of taste and refinement, there is a famous opportunity for "writing up" imaginary accounts of what she has worn, what she has eaten, and what she has said. And this vulgar abuse of those occupying social positions has doubtless been read with gusto by those who—in Wordsworth's language—

> "Much or oft delight
> To season their firesides with personal talk
> Of ladies bright,
> Sons, mothers, maidens, withering on the stalk."

It is also a curious fact that the very correspondents, most of them of the gentler sex, who have been vying with each other during the past season in elaborate descriptions of the masterpieces of mantua-making worn in society, now pathetically deplore the female extravagance over which they have "gushed," and clamorously invoke reform. Impecunious fathers and economical husbands may second this cry, but past experience shows that the proposed economy will not be of long duration. It was tried here once early in the war, when a few ladies endeavored to popularize "Sprague prints" and "Bay State delaines," by organizing the "Order of the Bee," the lady members of which were to be pledged not to purchase any imported goods while the war lasted. A committee waited upon Mrs. Lincoln to tender her the Presidency of the "order," and when she expressed her willingness to join, it the consent of her husband could be obtained, they accompanied her to lay the matter before him. Mr. Lincoln received them very kindly, and after hearing their story, said: "But, ladies, what does Secretary McCulloch say about this? He needs every dollar that he can get to pay the heavy war bills coming in every day. A large portion of his receipts are from the duties collected at Custom-houses on the very goods with which you propose to dispense, and how can we make up the deficiency which you propose to create?" The ladies "changed front" on the spot. How pleasant to think that by wearing expensive dresses they could aid the Government in its hour of need! Nothing more was said against foreign finery until the recent scandal has revived the opposition.

The diplomats have been dreadfully disturbed by the many rumors in circulation concerning those with whom they have had such pleasant relations, and it has been evident from the sad expression of little Jushie Yoshida's countenance that he has been hourly expecting to learn that Mr. Belknap had committed *hari-kari*. There was, nevertheless, a very pleasant gathering of the members of the corps at the British Legation on Thursday evening, when Sir Edward and Lady Thornton were "at home" to his colleagues and a very select few other guests. The return of Mr. Schenck is another topic among these representatives of foreign powers, and they evidently appear contented with the selection of his successor.

But Mr. Dana has a somewhat notable adversary here, who is battling sturdily against the confirmation of the nomination. This is Gov. William Beach Lawrence, who has left his pleasant villa on Ochre Point, near Newport, and come here bent on having Mr. Dana rejected. The cause of his hostility is, that after Gov. Lawrence had edited and published *Wheaton's International Law*, Mr. Dana had the presumption to publish an edition, and, through the stupidity of a clerk, some of Gov. Lawrence's foot notes were incorporated into Dana's edition. Lawrence carried the matter into the courts, and had Dana convicted of what he calls "literary piracy." But any one who knows the parties must admit that Dana possessed the ability to write his own foot-notes. By the way, Mrs. Dana is, if I am not mistaken, Gen. Grant's third cousin. Is this another example of nepotism?

The austerities of Lent have not diminished the number of dinner parties, and probably the ecclesiastical magnates regard Congressmen, officials, and correspondents as those entitled to dispensations, because "their duties are of an exhausting or laborious nature." A summons to a good dinner is a proclamation of peace and good will, even among those heathen tribes where the chief attraction of the repast is a cold stuffed colporteur or a well-larded missionary. Every reader of history knows that a famous cook has been connected with every famous treaty—from that of Vienna to that of Washington—and that protocols and stewpans are indissolubly united. What would legislation here be without the "*bifstek à la Chateaubriand*" of the Widow Welcker, or the famously cooked diamond-back terrapin at Wormsley's? And who wonders at the wrangles and displays of bad temper in either house that has ever partaken of the indigestible lunches served up in the subterranean restaurants below? If Congress would vote to have a light cheerful *salle à manger* fitted up, and have a good, substantial, well-cooked lunch served up therein, under the gastronomic purveyorship of Mr. Sam Ward, or some other man of reputation as a gourmand, with *carte blanche* to draw on the contingent fund for the cost, depend upon it this would be an excellent way to restore good feeling and to prevent the perpetually recurring exhibitions of unmistakable dyspepsia.

But I have forgotten that we have an economical House of Representatives which is distinguishing itself by its savings of cheese-parings and candle-ends. The last proposition is the reduction of the salaries of Congressional Librarian Spofford and his assistants ten per cent., whereby $5,920 will be saved, although this force of seventeen look after the collection of 300,000 books, catalogue the additions of 15,000 per annum, make the purchases, keep the accounts, carry on the index, and furnish information to four hundred Congressmen, more or less. The Boston Public Library, with 250,000 volumes, employs seventy assistants, and the British Museum, with 900,000 volumes, employs eighty-six; but they begrudge Spofford, with his 300,000, his force of sixteen. That they have cut down his pay—the pay of the brain pabulum of nearly all of them—from $4,000 to $3,600 is simply disgraceful, and every man should instruct his representative to vote against it. No one can wonder that the appropriation for the purchase of books has been razeed from $9,000 to $5,000, or that for the purchase of files of periodicals and newspapers from $2,500 to $1,500, for those who constitute the majority in the house are evidently not men of letters. But it should be known that while they curtail the usefulness of our great national library, they vote themselves $43,370 worth of newspapers and stationery, $2,718 worth of packing-boxes, and the other customary perquisites of seeds, books, maps, &c. May we not exclaim somewhat as Madame Roland did when she ascended the scaffold, "Oh, Democracy, what errors are committed in thy name," and "Look to the Senate," to correct these errors?

Several of the wives of Cabinet officers, Congressmen, and Army and Navy men keep up their weekly afternoon receptions, and there are numerous amateur concerts, private theatricals, &c. Of course, our Hebrews have celebrated their feast of Purim with a brilliant masked ball, and we have had Von Bulow and "Pique," but neither attracted a large audience.

On Saturday evenings, Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, (whose father, Mr. Vinton, was for so many years a member of Congress from Ohio,) is "at home" to invited literary friends, and very interesting literary reunions they are. At the last one, Judge Drake, of the Court of Claims, read a pleasant account of a recent dinner, at which he had endeavored to assemble all the survivors of the voyage to the Mediterranean of forty-six middies, of which he was one. Dr. C. C. Cox, who is as industrious as he is accomplished, read a poem; Mrs. Dorsey contributed an interesting paper on "Sibylline Leaves," and there were recitations and music.

Then we have our artists, some of whom are not unknown to fame, who congregate the talent and fashion of the metropolis at their studios. Perhaps next week something may be said about art at the metropolis.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS.

A REPUBLICAN GAIN OF 133 SUPERVISORS IN TWENTY-THREE COUNTIES.

The elections of Supervisors in several counties of this State, held on Tuesday last, show remarkable and most gratifying Republican gains. Below we present a statement of the results as far as heard from. The table shows the party composition of the new Boards of Supervisors in the counties named, compared with their condition last year, the figures for the boards of 1875 being taken from the Albany *Argus* Almanac, which, of course, will be accepted as good authority by all Democrats:

Counties.	1876. Rep.	1876. Dem.	1875. Rep.	1875. Dem.
Cayuga	20	10	15	15
Chemung	9	9	11	7
Clinton	7	7	10	4
Columbia	11	11	13	9
Dutchess	12	14	4	21
Erie	25	25	18	32
Essex	14	4	12	6
Franklin	10	6	9	7
Genesee	10	3	5	8
Livingston	9	8	8	9
Madison	11	3	10	4
Monroe	18	17	15	20
Oneida	21	20	10	31
Ontario	12	4	7	9
Orange	11	11	9	13
Oswego	14	13	10	17
Rensselaer	13	16	15	14
Saratoga	6	14	10	10
Sullivan	6	9	1	14
Ulster	12	13	5	20
Washington	16	1	11	6
Wayne	12	3	11	4
Wyoming	13	3	7	10
Total	293	224	226	290
Majorities	69			64

These twenty-three counties, therefore, show a net Republican gain of 133.

AN INDIAN WAR ANTICIPATED.

SEVERAL COMPANIES OF UNITED STATES TROOPS IN MOTION—THE SIOUX AND OTHER WAR TRIBES TO BE PUNISHED—THE BLACK HILLS STAMPEDE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

FORT FETTERMAN, Wyoming Territory, Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

Gen. Crook, Col. Reynolds, and ten companies of cavalry, viz.; Capts. Noyes', Egan's, Wells', Dewees', and Peale's, of the Second Regiment, and Capts. Mills', Hawley's, Henry's, Moore's, and Sutorius', of the Third, left here this morning for the Big Horn. Gen. Crook is accompanied by his aids de camp Capt. Nickerson and Lieut. Bourke. Dr. Munn, Surgeon to the expedition, with Drs. Stephens and Ridgely as assistants; and Lieuts. Drew and Morton, Quartermaster and Adjutant respectively, complete its *personnel*. The greatest secrecy has been preserved regarding the destination of this force, many erroneously considering the Black Hills its objective point. Here, however, it has been known for some time that the Sioux and allied bands have been concentrating and preparing for business this Spring up about Wind River, and thither our troops are destined and are to co-operate with a detachment of the Seventh Cavalry under Lieut. Col. Custer, from the north and east. Provision has been made to call out reserves if necessary, and Lieut. Col. Bradley, commanding at Fort Laramie, has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to command a second column, if called. Exciting times may be expected, unless the weather, which has been remarkably Spring-like and mild throughout the Winter, interferes with the progress of the campaign. The troops are provided with shelter tents only, and considerable suffering is apprehended. Pack-mules furnish the entire transportation, the necessity for rapid marching rendering any other impracticable.

Between here and Fort Laramie there is a perfect stampede to the Black Hills. Men and women are simply rushing through, carrying with them mining implements, machinery, and tools, provisions, merchandise of every description, saw-mills, &c. Dr. Hartsuff, Surgeon at District Headquarters, avails himself of a six months' "leave of absence" on April 1, and is relieved by Dr. Gray, Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army.

OBITUARY.

GEN. J. D. WEBSTER.

Gen. J. D. Webster, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Northern District of Illinois, died at his residence in Chicago at 9 o'clock last night. Gen. Webster, who was born in 1811, was one of the best known and most respected citizens of the West. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was engaged with the Illinois Central Railroad as a civil engineer, in the Southern part of the State. He hastened to Springfield, proffered his services to Gov. Yates, and was at once appointed Colonel of the First Regiment of Illinois Artillery. He early displayed great abilities as an artillery officer, soon, attracted the attention of the more prominent Generals, and in 1863 was appointed Chief of Artillery on the staff of Gen. Sherman. In 1863 he was transferred to the staff of Gen. Grant, where he continued to serve with distinguished success until the close of the war. Subsequently he was appointed chief of the Sub-Treasury at Chicago, which office he filled with satisfaction until certain changes in the Revenue Department were found necessary, when he was appointed to the office he occupied at the time of his death. Gen. Webster was a brave and accomplished soldier, a kind and respected citizen, and an honest and efficient servant of the public. The malady which occasioned his death was typhoid pneumonia.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 13—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen on the Atlantic coast, with slight changes in temperature, easterly to southerly winds, fair weather in the South Atlantic States, rain in the Middle States, and threatening weather in New-England; snow continues in the lower lake region, with colder north-west winds and low barometer. The temperature has fallen rapidly in the Eastern Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, with northerly winds, increased pressure, and areas of rain or snow; clear or fair weather has prevailed in the South-west and North-west, and upper lake region, with northerly winds, low temperature and decidedly high barometer; the area of low barometer is now central, near Lake Ontario. The Mississippi River has risen three feet at Cairo and slightly at stations above. The Ohio has risen three inches at Cincinnati and ten inches at Louisville, and fallen nine inches at Pittsburg. The Red River has risen eleven inches at Shreveport. The Cumberland has risen eleven inches at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, rain and snow, falling barometer, increasing south-east to south-west winds, and slight changes in temperature.

For the Middle States, rain and snow, easterly to southerly winds, followed during the afternoon or evening by decidedly colder north-west winds and rising barometer.

For the lower lake region, snow, followed by generally cloudy and colder weather and rising barometer.

For the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, partly cloudy and continued cold weather, northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or fair weather and low but slowly rising temperature, northerly winds, becoming light and variable, and rising followed by falling barometer.

The Upper Mississippi and Lower Ohio Rivers will rise slowly.

Cautionary signals continue on the Atlantic Coast at the stations between Wilmington and New-York.

CLOSE QUARTERS WITH A COUGAR.

The Portland *Oregonian* has a letter from Rainier, Oregon, Feb. 22, which says: "Mr. Hudson, of Beaver Valley, a few days ago, being out in the woods about a mile from his farm looking for his cattle with his dogs, came on a large cougar and made him take a tree. Mr. Hudson, being armed with an old musket and fine bird shot, commenced war on him, and after the fifth discharge the cougar came down with the evident intention of whipping his enemies. He first attacked the dogs, and got one under him, when Mr. Hudson clubbed his gun and, after breaking the breach off, succeeded in killing him with the barrel. When measured he was found to be nine feet from tip to tip. Mr. Hudson found four carcasses where the cougar had killed his yearling calves, and thinks that he had killed six more, as he lost ten in all. Mr. Hudson had killed a wild-cat and a marten before he killed the cougar."

DIVORCE IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago *Times* strives to show that that city is not deserving of its notoriety as a convenient place for easy divorces. It presents statistics of last year's "business" in this line, showing that the total number of cases begun was 526, and of decrees granted 285. The number of decrees denied was 70. Of the causes 174 were for desertion, 157 for cruelty, 111 for adultery, and 69 for drunkenness. During the year 5,004 marriage licenses were granted.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

STORM AND FLOOD IN EUROPE.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING ON THE BRITISH COAST—THE SWOLLEN RIVERS ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, March 12.—A violent storm prevailed throughout the British Isles to-day. The telegraph lines in various directions are prostrated.

The storm did much damage at Portsmouth, Weymouth, Dover, and other seaports. Six hundred vessels took refuge in the Downs. The mail boat from Calais and Ostend was compelled to put back. The French steamer Labrador, from Havre, for New-York, remained at Plymouth some hours.

The storm extended to the Continent. The telegraph wires in the north of France are prostrated, and communication between Paris and London is interrupted. A telegram from Pesth to the *Daily News* says the waters of the Danube show no signs of subsiding; the distress is increasing. A large dam has burst, and 50,000 additional acres, on which are several villages, are inundated.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

ARREST OF A HERZEGOVINIAN LEADER.

LONDON, March 13.—A telegram to the *Standard* from Vienna announces that Ljubobratich, the insurgent leader of Herzegovina, was arrested Saturday on Austrian territory.

TURKISH TROOPS FOR HERZEGOVINA—SERVIANS ARMING.

LONDON, March 13.—A dispatch from Odessa to the London *Times* says a large number of Ottoman troops are sent daily to Herzegovina. Frequent messages are exchanged between Constantinople and Belgrade respecting the Servian armaments. The Porte complains that even convicts are enlisted in the Servian Army. Servia acknowledges that she is arming, but alleges that her purpose is to protect her frontier from scattered insurgent bands. Ill feeling prevails on both sides.

A Vienna special to the *Times* confirms the report of the arrest of Ljubobratich, and adds that he was taken as he was crossing the frontier with 100 followers. He was endeavoring to enter Bosnia, and was driven back by the Turks. As he recrossed the frontier into Austria, near Imosqi, he was made prisoner by the Austrian authorities.

EXPLOSION ON A TRANSPORT.

THE EGYPTIAN STEAMER SAMANOUD BLOWN UP—TWENTY-FOUR LIVES LOST.

LONDON, March 13.—A dispatch to the *Standard* says while the Egyptian steamer Samanoud, with troops on board for Massowah, was at Suez, her boiler exploded and twenty-four men were killed.

GERMANY.

COUNT ARNIM TO BE INDICTED FOR TREASON.

BERLIN, March 12.—The High Court of State has decided to indict Count Von Arnim for treason on the charges established by the preliminary inquiry just concluded.

LONDON, March 13.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch reports that in consequence of the indictment of Count Von Arnim, in the High Court of State, for treason, his property will henceforth be sequestrated.

URUGUAY.

RESIGNATION OF PEDRO VARELA—A DICTATOR SPOKEN OF.

MONTEVIDEO, via RIO JANEIRO, March 10.—Pedro Varela has resigned the Presidency of Uruguay. A meeting has been held in favor of proclaiming Latorre, the present Minister of War, Dictator.

FOREIGN NOTES.

An official return states the gross number of slaves in the Brazilian Empire at 1,409,448.

It has been found in England that the additional weight on each span of a telegraph line, due to the deposit of ice after a moderate frost, is not less than 1,056 pounds.

Cartridges found in some of the forts abandoned by the Carlists establish the fact that the same manufacturers had furnished ammunition both to the Carlist and Royalist troops.

A telegram has been received from Cairo to the following effect: "Two splended Sphinxes, with inscriptions, have just been discovered at Rhamses. Further excavations are being proceeded with."

According to a return recently issued, there are at the present time about forty new vessels in course of construction for the British Navy. They vary in size from the heavy iron-clad of 11,165 tons to small torpedo-boats only 80 feet long. The cost of the whole is set down at £4,370,000.

Fac-similes of all the playing cards collected in the British Museum are being made by Dr. Willshire. Some are as ancient as the Egyptian dynasty, and in many cases they were used for a help in divination. Probably many of the old tricks are still preserved by the gypsies.

The destruction of small birds has been so merciless in the north of Italy and in parts of the Tyrol that their protection has been made the subject of a diplomatic treaty between Austria and Italy, and these countries are also endeavoring to agree with France and Switzerland for a law forbidding the destruction of all insectivorous birds. Since the wholesale destruction of swallows, nightingales, &c., caterpillars and insects have increased so numerously as to be a most mischievous enemy to agriculture.

THE WESTERN TORNADOES.

FUNERAL OF THE PERSONS KILLED BY THE STORM AT HAZELGREEN—THE MISSOURI TORNADO.

DUBUQUE, March 12.—The damage to property in the Hazelgreen disaster was from forty to fifty thousand dollars. The tornado leveled everything in the town from south-east to north-west for a space about eighty rods in width. Houses were taken up and borne in some cases 100 feet from their foundations. At 10 o'clock this morning the funerals of the nine persons who were killed took place. The bodies were interred in the cemetery at Hazelgreen.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Accounts of the tornado which passed over part of North-eastern Missouri Friday last say the little town of Shrinkey, in Monroe County, was entirely demolished. Two persons were killed and twenty wounded, some of them seriously. At Kensaler Station, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, two children were carried away by the storm and have not yet been found. The wife and child of Allen Johnson, residing four miles from Hannibal, were instantly killed. The destruction of houses, barns, outbuildings, stock, fences, grain, &c., has been very great. The tornado was about two hundred yards in width.

NATIONAL BANK FAILURE.

ST. PAUL, March 12.—The failure of the First National Bank of Duluth, announced a few days ago, turns out to be a bad one. The bank owes $30,000 to depositors and $52,000 to the holders of drafts, &c., for which it has little to show in the way of available assets. The failure causes the greatest distress among the people and business men of Duluth, all of whom are ill able to stand their loss at this particular time. J. L. Dodge, of the Mahaiwa Bank, Great Barrington, Mass., is said to be the principal stockholder in the bank and a heavy loser.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Advices from Jefferson City say papers have been filed in the United States District Court there by District Attorney Bottsford, embracing charges by Internal Revenue Supervisor Meyer against Assistant District Attorney H. B. Johnson, accusing him of accepting fees from the Whisky Ring and furnishing the Ring with information. Mr. Johnson's friends say he courts the strictest investigation into his acts.

RELIGIOUS CONVERSIONS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 12.—The widow Van Cott revival in this city ended to-night. During her stay here between five and six hundred have been converted. Seventy were baptized at the Hedding Church to-day, and twenty-five taken in on probation. Mrs. Van Cott goes from here to Troy.

COAL-MINERS' STRIKE.

CLEVELAND, March 12.—On March 1, in accordance with the notice given last February, the coal operatives of Tuscarawas Valley reduced the price for mining coal ten cents per ton. Nearly all of the miners refused to work at the reduction, and many of them are now idle. A similar reduction was made last week in the other coal districts of the State, and resulted in a strike of the miners. An effort to compromise matters accomplished nothing, and the prospects are that the mines will be idle for a long time. No violence is reported.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE PROPOSITION FOR A NEW CONSTITUTION—THE SENATE SCANDAL—THE GENERAL TAX LAW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Sunday, March 12, 1876.

The proposition to hold a Constitutional Convention has assumed a wider scope than when originally made. Then the purpose was to amend the organic law of the State. As this cannot be done twice within five years, the new proposition is not to amend the old one, but to make an entirely new one. The amendments to the present Constitution so hamper legislation that it is considered really doubtful to some whether it is practicable to do the business of the State under it. Many of the amendments are wise, and in their operation would be salutary, but some of them are regarded as too restricting. A bill has been introduced providing for the holding of a convention in June. It is pending in the House. One of the changes sought from such a convention will be in the basis of representation in the State Senate. Under the present Constitution, each county is entitled to one Senator, and no more. Essex, with over one hundred thousand people, has no larger representation than Cape May, not one-tenth part as populous. The design is to divide the State into districts, according to population. The operation of such a change would be to cut some of the counties out of a distinct representation, and take away the power now exercised by the lower tier of counties. For this reason the bill will meet with strong opposition, and its passage is doubtful.

The general tax law—so called to distinguish it from the mortgage and railroad tax laws—has been perfected in joint committee, and will be introduced into one of the Houses to-morrow, probably. It exempts no debts, unless secured by mortgage, and taxes all credits, however secured. The buildings of incorporated colleges and other seminaries of learning, the property owned and occupied by literary and historical societies, and public libraries, churches, and other buildings used for religious worship, and so much of the land on which they stand as may be fairly necessary; hospitals, orphan asylums, and other buildings owned and occupied by societies incorporated for charitable purposes, with the necessary lands, are exempt, except that no building rented for any of these purposes shall be exempt. The Assessor in each County is to ascertain between May 1 and Aug. 1 names of all persons taxable in the several townships and wards, and the true value of all the taxable property therein—the true value being such prices as the property would bring at a private sale under ordinary circumstances, and an assessment for taxes shall remain a lien on all the lands, &c., on account of which the assessment shall be made.

The investigation made by the committee appointed to investigate charges of corruption preferred against one or more of the Senators, has disclosed evidence which points to Senator Plummer, if to any of the Senators, as the guilty party. The discoveries so far made are the result only of rumor or of the statements of third persons. The story first became known through Assemblyman Dodd, of Essex, who openly charged, in debate a few days ago, that $2,500 had been used in the Senate to defeat the Sheriffs' fee bill. The Sheriffs all deny that any corruption fund was raised, and claim that each Sheriff paid only $10 to defray the expenses attending the visit of the Sheriffs' Committee to Trenton to look after the bill. It is not believed that any money at all was used in the Senate. The charge has now dwindled down to one that some one wrote to Sheriff Hampton offering to defeat the bill for $2,500. No trace of the letter has yet been found. The basis of the rumor is the statement made by some one to some one else that "Plummer had written a letter to Hampton" making the proposition stated. Senator Plummer's father is a United States Marshal, and it is thought that, if there is really anything in the matter, the reference may be to the Marshal. The committee will probably report on Tuesday.

ANOTHER FASTING GIRL.

The Manchester *Examiner* says: "Considerable curiosity and wonder have been evoked at Culcheth, a village about three miles from Leigh, by the statement that a fasting girl, who had not spoken for about four and a half years, had recovered her accustomed powers of speech. The following are the leading points in the extraordinary affair: Five years ago Ellen Sudworth, then a girl of eleven years of age, daughter of William Sudworth, shoemaker, was taken ill, was soon afterward confined to bed, when she ceased taking food, and in a few months gradually lost her voice. From that time until last week she remained speechless, her parents, who are respectable working people, believing their daughter had become absolutely dumb. Prior to the recovery of her voice she had been unable to open her eyes—so state her parents—for at least ten weeks; and the girl's own statement is—and this also she is partly confirmed by the inmates of the house—that the recovery of her speech and the strength to open her eyes were preceded by a shock in the head, which was followed by bleeding from the eyes and nostrils. During the girl's long illness it is affirmed that she has partaken of no solid food, all the nourishment she had being from the moistening of her lips with wine, brandy, &c. Frequently, strangers believed her to be dead, as breathing was all but imperceptible, though she affirms that she never during the four years and upward once lost a perfect consciousness of what transpired around her. The case is exciting a good deal of attention. Dr. Sephton, a physician of Culcheth, has attended at various times upon this fasting girl, and, so far as he has been able to arrive at a conclusion, he believes the case to be one of hysteria."

AN APPEAL TO THE LINE.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle* prints the following urgent appeal:

[Confidential.]

NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD., Feb. 28, 1876.

SIR: At a meeting of the line officers of this station it was proposed to request each officer of and above the grade of Lieutenant, to contribute $5, and each officer below that grade $3, to enable the committee to employ counsel, defray expenses, &c., in attempting to secure the repeal of the six-year clause. Those who may desire to assist the purpose, will please send amount mentioned above to committee. Should there be anything remaining after the contest it will be reserved as a permanent line fund, or will be returned pro rata to contributors. Committee will thank contributors to state which plan they prefer, or if the amount collected is not sufficient we would be pleased if you will permit the committee to call on you again for an amount equal to that mentioned above. The committee will keep stations informed as to progress, and requests the heartiest assistance from every line officer.

Address of the committee.

Very respectfully,

W. S. Schley, Commander; P. H. Cooper, Lieut. Commander; C. V. Gridley, Lieut. Commander, Committee.

THE VALUE OF A COMPLIMENT.

From the Detroit Free Press.

At the lower end of Woodward avenue yesterday an old apple woman offered her fruit to a vessel captain who was sighing over the good times of 1864. She wanted three cents apiece for her apples. He gave her a pleasant look and said:

"Well, well. Why, you look as young as you did ten years ago. Same bright eyes and red cheeks—same white teeth."

"Take an apple for two cents, Captain," she replied.

"I presume you are fifty years old," he continued, "but who'd know it? Lots of ladies at thirty look as old as you do."

"Take an apple for a cent, Captain," she answered, smiling like a rose.

"Some rich old fellow will come along some day searching for a buxom wife," said the Captain, "and you won't have to peddle apples any more."

"Here, Captain, two for a cent, take two of the biggest!" she exclaimed, and then ran after him and dropped two more into his overcoat pocket.

A WOMAN STABBED.

During a fight between Bridget Malone and Alice Fitzgerald, in the lodging-house No. 21 Spring street, last evening, Bridget was stabbed in the back by Alice and received a dangerous wound. Alice was arrested, and the wounded woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH it should not be inferred that consumption has set in, although a case of consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing cough. Where, however, a disposition to pulmonary disease exists a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs, wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, cold, or hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest, than Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—*Advertisement.*

The Greatest Discovery of the Age

Is DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of aches and pains, also cholera, dysentery, colic, and vomiting. Warranted for over twenty-seven years, and never failed. No family or traveler should be without it. It is worth its weight in gold. Sold by the druggists. Depot No. 10 Park place. Fifty cents and one dollar; a saving of 25 per cent. on the $1 bottles.—*Advertisement.*

Six Hundred Miles!

"Came 600 miles to lose fifteen teeth, and am well paid for the journey." A line written by a patient on Dr. COLTON's scroll at the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

The diarrhœas of children, produced by indigestible food or excessive generation of acids in the stomach, are readily cured by MILK OF MAGNESIA.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway, was never broken through. No family can afford to be without it.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats just Issued by ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

DIED.

BISHOP.—On Friday, March 10, VICTOR BISHOP, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 41 West 10th st., on Monday, March 13, at 1 P. M. Remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

CLARK.—On Sunday, March 12, HENRY J. CLARK, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Hoboken Lodge, No. 35, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March 14, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence No. 235 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J.

CUTTER.—March 11, Mrs. CORNELIA S. FURMAN, widow of the late James Cutter.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 64 Columbia st. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Tuesday morning.

☞ Peekskill papers please copy.

DAWSON.—At Morrisania, New-York City, on Friday evening, 10th inst., HENRY B. DAWSON, Jr., eldest surviving son of Henry B. and Catharine M. Dawson, in the 29th year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Christian Church, 7th st., near Franklin av., on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment on Tuesday morning.

KEARNY.—At Saugerties, on Saturday, March 11, ELIZA A. KEARNY, daughter of the late John W. Kearny, of Saugerties, N. Y.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

MARSH.—At Rye, March 12, HUBBAT MARSH, aged 38 years.

Carriages will meet the remains at the Grand Central Depot at 1:05 P. M. on Tuesday, for interment at Green-Wood.

McCORMACK.—On Sunday, March 12, of scarlet fever, GEORGE WHITTAKER, son of William G. and Mary A. McCormack.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

ROGERS.—On Sunday morning, of pneumonia, in the 18th year of her age, ELLA, only child of Mary Agnes and the late J. W. Rogers.

Funeral from the residence of her uncle, James B. Karr, No. 35 7th st., on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 1 P. M., to which the relatives and friends are invited.

ROOT.—In Brooklyn, March 11, 1876, of diphtheria, WILLIE PECK ROOT, only child of Wm. J. and Mary K. Root, aged 4 years and 2 months.

Funeral in Lonsdale, R. I., the residence of his grandfather, Mr. Geo. Kilburn, Tuesday, March 14.

ROBINSON.—At Greenpoint, on Saturday, 11th inst., GEORGE F. ROBINSON, son of Rufus B. and Sarah E. Robinson, aged 9 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 117 Oak st., Greenpoint, on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

ROLLWAGEN.—On Friday, March 10, FREDERICK ROLLWAGEN, Jr., eldest son of Frederick Rollwagen, deceased, after a short illness, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 349, F. and A. M., and the members of the New-York Produce Exchange, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, March 14, 1876, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 32 East 3d st. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

SPEIR.—On Sunday, March 12, WILLIAM SPEIR.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 12 Laidlaw av., Jersey City Heights, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, March 12, 1876, after a lingering illness, MARY ANNE, wife of David Taylor, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are, without further notice, invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 12 Sussex place, Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

VULTEE.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, March 12, of pneumonia, CHARLES WILLIAM, eldest son of Theodore H. and Caroline A. Vultee, in the 20th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

WRIGHT.—At Liverpool, England, on the 26th of February, SARAH PARKINSON WRIGHT, in the 78th year of her age, mother of William P. Wright, of London, late of this City.

YENNI.—At Gainsville, Fla., Monday, March 6, WALTER T., only son of Frederick A. and Leonora C. Yenni, in his 20th year.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 466 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ART NOTICE AND SALE.

WAKEMAN HOLBERTON, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14.

E. P. FOWLER, M. D., WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.

Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

The entire collection of Oil and Water-color Paintings, Sketches, Studies, &c., comprising the best works of

WAKEMAN HOLBERTON, ESQ.

To be sold by auction TUESDAY EVENING, March 14. Mr. Holberton contemplating a protracted absence in Europe.

DR. E. P. FOWLER'S COLLECTION.

The PRIVATE COLLECTION of Fine Modern Paintings belonging to E. P. FOWLER, Esq., M. D., of this City, comprising a large number of Paintings by American and Foreign Artists, many of which were specially painted to his order.

To be sold by auction WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 15.

DR. FOWLER'S LIBRARIES.

Catalogues of the Select and Art Library and Medical Library belonging to Dr. Fowler may be had at Clinton Hall. To be sold by auction March 16, 17, 18.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

MOODY AND SANKEY

at

HIPPODROME BUILDING.

Noon service from 12 to 1 o'clock every day.

Women's meeting from 1 to 1:45, in 4th av. hall.

Afternoon service at 4 o'clock Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Tickets for afternoons free upon application. The address of the afternoon will be repeated same evening.

Every night at 8 o'clock in Madison av. hall, and overflow meeting at same hour in 4th av. hall.

Young men's meeting, 4th av. hall, every night at 8 o'clock, and Saturday night meeting at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., at 8 o'clock.

Monday night service will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Saunders and Mr. Sankey.

Mr. Moody will meet young converts and inquirers only, in Association Hall, every Monday night at 8 o'clock.

No service at the Hippodrome on Saturday, and no noon meeting on Sunday.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

By MR. D. L. MOODY and MR. IRA D. SANKEY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, North-west corner 26th st. and 4th av.

The committee inform the public that the expenses for carrying on the meetings at the Hippodrome will amount to at least $40,000. To meet this large sum they must rely solely upon voluntary subscriptions. Neither Mr. Moody nor Mr. Sankey receive anything for their services, nor are they in any way, directly or indirectly, interested in any profit resulting from the sale of Hymn Books.

Those disposed to contribute to this work will please send to either of the undersigned.

SAMUEL THORNE, Chairman.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.

Committee of Arrangements, 26th st. corner 4th av.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign Mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 18, 1876, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 5:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Parthia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Klopstock, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 8 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Celtic, via Queenstown, and at 8 A. M., for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Elysia, via Glasgow; and at 9 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Periere, via Havre; and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Weser, via Southampton and Bremen.

The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco ——. The direct mails for Brazil, &c., will leave New-York April 14.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—"Where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., physician to her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this oil are highly satisfactory. It brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,

NO. 656 BROADWAY,

Will sell at auction on

MONDAY, March 13, at 4 P. M.,

A VARIETY OF BOOKS in history, biography, poetry, romance, science, theology, &c.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"**MUST WE THEN MEET AS STRANGERS?**" is now published for alto or baritone in F, besides the popular copy for soprano or tenor. Pronounced everywhere the best song of the day and the happiest effort of Mr. J. R. Thomas. Price, 40 cents. Copies mailed, postpaid, by the publishers,

C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Bleecker Building on MONDAY EVENING, March 13, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating delegates and alternates. GILBERT J. HUNTER, President. GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at Head-quarters, No. 231 West 16th st., on THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. C. G. ARCHIBALD, Sec'y. CHARLES BLACKIE, Pres.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Head quarters, No. 230 3d av. FRANK R. HOWE, President. ALFRED S. BUGBEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at Lincoln Hall, 3d av., corner 116th st., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 14, 1876, at 8 o'clock. RUFUS B. COWING, President. HENRY WELSH, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, March 11, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, Winans & Davies sold a five-story brick store and tenement, with lot 27.2 by 75, located on First avenue, north-west corner of Seventy-third street, for $12,000; also, two similar buildings, with lots each 25 by 75, on First avenue, adjoining, for $12,000 each, the purchaser of the entire property being Edward Oppenheimer, plaintiff in the legal action. Under a court decree similar to the above, W. J. Marrin, Esq., Referee, William Kennelly sold the two-story and attic brick-front house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 107 Mott street, west side, between Hester and Grand streets, for $5,000, to William Betts, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. No other business was transacted.

The total sales at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, March 11, reach the large sum of $655,598, as against $462,612, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, public sales are noticed as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) March 13.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale of valuable leasehold property, Nos. 54, 56, and 58 Chatham street, north side, near Chambers street, embracing a plot of land 50.3 by 90 by about 60 by 52, with buildings thereon, and right of alley-way to Chambers street. The lease is from the Corporation of the City, has eighteen years to run, contains covenant for renewal, and the present ground rent is $2,300 per annum.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-third street, south side, 100 feet east of Madison avenue. Also, similar sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 22 by 90, on Avenue A, north-west corner of Eighteenth street. Also, similar sale, James H. Fay, Esq., Referee, of a frame house, with plot 50.11 by 100, on Second avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventeenth street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Granville P. Hawes, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 77.2 by 100.11, on One Hundred and Eighteenth street, south side, 275 feet west of Third avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a two-story brick house, with plot 39 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 143 feet west of Avenue A.

By Steele & Carter, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, of a tract of land 644 by 562 by 694.4 by 647, on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, north-east corner of St. Ann's avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 150, on Tenth avenue, west side, adjoining lands of Eliza B. Jumel.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. B. Tappen, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 120, on Madison avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Taylor street, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 100, on Lorillard street, east side, 53.5 feet north of the West Farms road, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Tuesday, March 14.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale to close an estate, of the three valuable five-story and basement brown-stone-front buildings, with lots each 19.6 by about 50, Nos. 213, 215 and 217 Canal street, north side, between Baxter and Mulberry streets. No. 213 is now rented at the rate of $3,200 per year, and No. 215 at $2,600.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brick house, with lot 24.8 by 112, on Third avenue, north-west corner of Twenty-sixth street. Also similar sale, J. A. Beall, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Sixth street, north side, 350 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Superior Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Higgins, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 150.6 feet east of Avenue A.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of the desirable business property on Greenwich street, north-east corner of Fulton street, embracing a plot of land 33.3 by 91.11 by 32 by 103.2, with the buildings thereon.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, south side, 95 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 137.6 by 200 on Highbridge avenue, north side, 500 feet west of Union street, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of one acre of land, with buildings, on Highbridge road, near Avenue A, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Wednesday, March 15.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the well-located five-story and basement brick store and dwelling, with lot 19.6 by 60, No. 523 Third avenue, south-east corner of Thirty-fifth street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 19 by 50 by 17 by 50, No. 252 Water street, north side, between Beekman street and Peck slip; also, the building, with lot 14 by 60, No. 12 Peck slip, south side, between Pearl and Water streets.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Bartlett, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 17 by 100.5, No. 125 East Eighty-fifth street north side, 84.2 feet west of Lexington avenue.

By J. L. Wells, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, south side, 170 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.6 by 98.9, on West Thirty-fifth street, south side, 118 feet east of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with plot 50 by 63.2 by 51.5 by 74.7, on West Forty-seventh street, north side, 325 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Watson, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, with buildings, on Mercer street, west side, 150 feet south of Houston street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, of a building, with plot 40 by 75 by 20 by 25 by 20 by 50, on Duane street, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Stuckney, Esq., Referee, of a house, with Goelet lease of lot 18.9 by 100.5, on East Forty-fifth street, south side, 131.3 feet east of Lexington avenue; lease dated April 1, 1870; term twenty years; ground rent $490 per annum.

Thursday, March 16.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 26.2 by 64.5 by 26.3 by 65.6, No. 614 Water street, north side, between Gouverneur and Montgomery streets; also, the house, with lot 20.6 by 65.11 by 19.10 by 65, No. 616 Water street, adjoining above. Also, similar sale, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 240 Mulberry street, east side, between Spring and Prince streets. Also, similar sale, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, No. 192 East Fifty-fifth street, south side, 206.3 feet east of Lexington avenue. Also, similar sale, A. De Witt Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 90 by — by 100, on East Ninety-second street, south side, 400 feet east of Third avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. J. Friedman, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of Fifty-eighth street.

By M. A. J. Lynch, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-eighth street, north side, 95 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 24 by 100, on Third avenue, west side, 74 feet north of Forty-first street.

By J. L. Wells, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 2 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 150, on Fordham avenue, east side, adjoining lands of David Hill, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

Friday, March 17.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. J. Friedman, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 28 by about 165, on Westchester avenue, south side, 253 feet east of Retreat avenue.

Saturday, March 18.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. H. Gilbert, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 125 feet west of First avenue. Also similar sale, N. B. Hoxie, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.4x100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 89.8 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 23.7 by 65.6, No. 191 East Broadway, south-east corner of Jefferson street.

By Thomas Nichols, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.4, with improvements, on East Sixty-fifth street, north side, 225 feet east of Second avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, north side, 200 feet west of Second avenue.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of plot of two lots, 24.7 by 199.10, on West Fifty-second street, north side, extending through to One Hundred and Fifty-third street, 400.5 feet west of the Grand Boulevard.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the four-story English basement brick house, with lot 20 by 70, No. 279 Fourth avenue, east side, 60 feet south of Twenty-second street. Also, at the United States Hotel, at Newburg, this State, at 2 o'clock, similar sale, R. C. Coleman, Esq., Referee, of the Cozzens' Hotel property, located at West Point, embracing forty acres of land, with hotel, cottages, and other buildings thereon.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, MARCH 11.

NEW-YORK.

By Winans & Davies.

3 four-story brick stores, tenement and lots, 1st av., n. w. corner of 73d st., lot 27.2x75......$12,000

2 four-story brick stores, tenements and lots, 1st av., w. s., 27.2 ft. n. of 73d st., adjoining above, lots each 25x75, $10,000 each........ 20,000

By William Kennelly.

1 two-story and attic brick front house and lot, No. 107 Mott st., w. s., between Hester and Grand sts., lot 25x100........ $5,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 10.

Cherry st., n. s., No. 138, 277.4 ft. e. of Catharine st., 12.6x108.3; William Dost and wife to Charles H. Huntenberg........ $1,500

85th st., n. s., 67.2 ft. w. of Lexington av., 17x102.2; R. S. Bayard to Theodore Stratton... nom.

Union place, s. w. corner of 17th st., 31.6x150; also, 17th st., s. s. 150 ft. w. of Union place, 25x92; Daniel Drew to William H. Drew........ nom.

Union place, same property; William H. Drew and wife to Roxana Drew........ nom.

39th st., s. s. 200 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9; Artemas H. Holmes, Referee, to Germania Life Insurance Company........ 11,750

27th st., n. s., 163.2 ft. w. of 7th av., 20x96; Hugh L. Cole, Referee, to Michael Sherry........ 5,275

Berrian av., corner of Jacob st., 50x100, 24th Ward; Samuel Purdy, Referee, to Hosea B. Perkins........ 196

62d st., n. s., 87.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 17.6x50.5; Charles F. Wahlig and wife to Ida Beringer.. 11,150

11th av., s. e. corner 54th st., 20.5x72; Henrietta F. Dammann and husband to Catharine M. Boksen........ 20,000

Maiden lane, n. e. s., No. 153, 62 ft. s. e. of Front to Fletcher st.; James M. Elwell and wife to Hannah Fish and others........ 20,000

1st av., w. s. 20 ft. n. of 115th st., 40x73; George W. McCollum to John De Ruyter........ 3,000

Christie st., w. s., 214.8 ft. n. of Stanton st., 20x100; Herman W. Ronkow and wife to Willett Bronson........ 20,000

55th st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5; James W. McKinley and wife to Robert Auld.. nom.

Hudson st., n. w. corner Hammond st., 25.2x78.1; same to same........ nom.

Hudson st., same property; Robert Auld to Agnes McKinley........ nom.

55th st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5; same to same........ nom.

4th av., s. e. corner of 77th st., 100x100.2; Wilford L. Palmer to Townsend Wendell.... 29,700

Berrian av., 50x100, 24th Ward; Cornelius L. Archer and wife to Philip Duffey........ nom.

5th av., n. e. corner of 62d st., 25.5x108; Charles L. Cornish to William N. Silkman....110,000

1st av., w. s., 25.2½ ft. s. of 88th st., 25.2x100; Timothy Donovan and wife to Esther Koon........ 15,000

84th st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x98.9; Edward Hartnagle to John A. Riston........ nom.

84th st., n. s., same property; Elizabeth V. Riston to Edward Hartnagle........ nom.

46th st., n. s., 395.10 ft. e. of 7th av., 16.8x100.5; Esther Koon and husband to Cornelius Donovan........ 13,000

3d st., s. s., lot No. 87 Winthrop estate, leasehold; John N. Lewis, Referee, to George P. Hermann........ 350

Mulberry st., e. s., 66 ft. s. of Hester st., 50x10; Mary Smith and husband to Janet Stewart........ 5,000

2d av., n. s. 54 ft. s. of 19th st., 26x100; John P. Schuchman to Robert High........ 23,000

113th st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 2d av., 40x100; George W. McCollum to Charles T. Cromwell.. 2,200

LEASES RECORDED.

85th st., e., No. 127, 2 years; Theodore A. Stratton to Francis S. Thompson........ $1,000

7th av., s. e. corner of 31st st., 3 years; George Berg to Louis Nebling........ 1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE FOLLOWING WELL-LOCATED HOUSES can be bought at current prices: 31st st., between 5th av. and Broadway, English basement; 34th st., near Madison av., recently fitted up, newly plumbed, &c.; 25th st., near Madison square; 34th st., near 5th av., extra-sized house and lot; 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs., exquisite English basement, in perfect order, at a low price; 39th st., near Madison av., full-sized, in fine order; 40th st., between 5th and 6th avs., new and attractive; 41st st., near 5th av., medium size, in fine order; 45th st., near 6th av., recently overhauled and fitted up, dining-room extension; 46th st., near 5th av., at a bargain; 43d st., East, near 5th av., medium-sized, in fine order; 54th st., near 5th av., extra well-built, full-sized; 55th st., near Madison av., medium-sized, at a bargain; also houses on 5th and Madison avs. Full particulars and permits from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR HOUSE IN WEST 49TH st., quite near 5th av., of extra width, having a two-story extended dining-room, 19x28, with silver safe built into the wall, back stairs to second story, costly steam-heating apparatus, sewer connection large and at an oblique angle, plumbing as good as can be, ventilation perfect. This house was built by the owner, under Mr. Griffith Thomas' personal and architectural charge, and is one of his best. The lot is a leasehold from Columbia College at $540 per annum ground rent, and three renewals; possession May 1. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—WE ARE OFFERING A FOUR-STORY house on West 22d st., 20 feet wide and 45 or 48 deep, with modern improvements, &c., (a leasehold,) for $7,000; only $2,200 in cash wanted. Is there anybody in New-York that can appreciate a bargain? If not, we will either burn this house or withdraw it from sale—probably the latter. Nearly $5,000 can remain two and three years. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A BEAUTIFUL country seat fronting on the Hudson River, opposite Catskill Mountains; over seventy acres under cultivation; modern brick mansion; dock; magnificent views; 3,000 fruit trees, and complete, with every appointment that good taste and money could suggest. Photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brick stores No. 16 Cliff and No. 241 Pearl sts., 28 feet on each street by 198 feet in depth, through the block, suitable for any business requiring strength and a good light. Apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 69 William st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURnished,) No. 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, No. 329 Greene av., Brooklyn; all improvements; fine location. Apply on the premises.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., HAS trust funds to loan and to purchase mortgages on approved New-York and Brooklyn real estate. Principals apply with papers.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE SUPERB mansion corner Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn. The house is 50x56 feet, built of granite and brick, with cabinet staircase and wainscot in dining-room, and hall, wall, and ceilings richly frescoed. Ceramic wash-tubs in laundry, encaustic tile in halls. If sold, two-thirds of purchase money may remain for a term of years at five per cent. interest. A fair exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property of smaller values, or for good country property free of mortgage. For particulars and cards to view the property apply to J. W. MERRILL, No. 89 Liberty st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE, OR PART ENCHANGE—FOR City improved property, valuable block of water front, on Brooklyn shore; best water in New-York Harbor; good bulkheads; perfect order; near two ferries. Address M., Box No. 137 *Times* office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE, HOUSE AND LOT on High st.—House of fourteen rooms, with hall in the centre; lot nearly 300 feet deep; fine garden plot; fruit, &c.; convenient to three depots on two railroads, and every way a very desirable situation and residence. To see the place, apply to the undersigned, or address them if desired, and the owner will call upon you. POMEROY & BRISTOL, No. 784 Broad st., corner of Market st., under the First National Bank, Newark, N. J.

IN LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, N. J.—For sale or to rent, the property of William Green, a handsome, well-furnished brick house, in complete order, with all modern improvements, gas and spring water throughout, sloping lawn, garden well fruited; situation unusually fine; extended prospect; perfectly healthy; neighborhood particularly desirable; horse, carriages, and cow furnished if desired; possession given immediately. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE IN WESTFIELD, N. J.—A FARM of twenty-five acres in the highest state of cultivation; extensive buildings; 1,000 choice fruit trees, 200 grape vines, &c. This place has been fitted up at a great expense by a gentleman who intended to make it his home for life, but business interests now require his presence elsewhere; price $25,000; terms easy. E. D. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 10 Cortlandt st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE THRIVING VILLAGE OF Arlington, N. J., two neat cottages nearly completed. Also, for rent, three new stores with living apartments over them; will be ready for occupancy on or before May 1. Apply at the office of the Arlington Homestead Association, No. 157 Broadway, Room No. 2, or S. S. WILLIAMSON, Superintendent, Arlington.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER.—To rent, fully furnished, a gentleman's residence containing gas, bath, laundry, &c., with nine acres of land in lawn, fruit, and vegetables; carriage, ice, and green houses, and within 900 feet of depot; rent low to a desirable tenant. Also, house and stable adjoining, unfurnished. H. W. COATES, No. 3 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE IN LENOX.

The undersigned will attend to the buying, selling and leasing of real estate in Lenox, Pittsfield, and vicinity. Refers to Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston, and Samuel G. Ward, Esq., New-York. GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr. LENOX, Mass., March 1, 1876.

FOR SALE AT COS COB, (GREENWICH,) Conn.—Cottage, eight rooms, heater, bay-windows, &c.; one acre; carriage-house; whole fronting on the Sound; absolutely healthy; near churches and schools; five minutes from depot; furnished or unfurnished; photographs, &c. BLACKWELL & RIKER, No. 4 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETH—THE DOUBLE-FRONT cottage known as No. 128 West Jersey st., the most desirable location in Elizabeth; lot 80x300 feet, and ground filled with choicest shrubbery and fruit; will be sold very cheap. Apply to WM. W. THOMAS, No. 23 William st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT IN Litchfield County, Conn.; four to forty acres; fine old trees; large house in good repair, barns, &c. Address Owner, No. 210 East 35th st.

STAMFORD, CONN.—A SPECIALTY.—CHOICE of houses to rent and for sale, furnished or unfurnished. P. G. HUBERT, Jr., No. 149 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A BEAUTIFUL COTtage-house; nine rooms, marble mantels, and all the modern improvements; situated at Montrose, Orange, N. J.; three minutes' walk from railroad station, one hour from New-York. Inquire of or address P. GERBERT, corner Main and Canfield sts., Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE PRIvate residence at Orange Junction, N. J.; three minutes' walk from the depot; about one acre of land, with choice fruits and flowers in abundance; house has hot and cold water and furnace. Address C. M. MARSH, Room No. 84, No. 111 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

TO LET—VERY LOW, OR FOR SALE, FARM OF forty-six acres; between Rye and White Plains; very high ground; buildings with lawn, garden, and orchard, $400; whole, $700. R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

FORTY MINUTES FROM CITY HALL.—New house for sale; also choice lots; money loaned for building; Rutherford, N. J., first station on Erie Railway. D. B. IVISON, No. 138 Grand st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, NOS. 54, 56, and 58 CHATHAM ST., ON MONDAY, MARCH 13, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The property has a frontage of 50 feet on Chatham st., 90 feet in depth on the westerly and 48 feet on the easterly side. The lease is from the corporation of the City of New-York, eighteen years to run from May 1, 1876, at $2,300 ground rent per annum, taxes and assessments, with covenant for renewal.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

HOWARD W. COATES, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF THE REFEREE,

All that valuable property situated on the north-east corner of Greenwich and Fulton streets, in the City of New-York.

The above property has a frontal on Greenwich st. of thirty-three feet three and one-half inches, (33.3½;) ninety-one feet, eleven inches on Fulton st., (91.11;) depth of the northerly side of said lot, one hundred and three feet two inches, (103.2;) the rear of said lot being thirty-two feet, (32;) together with the buildings thereon.

Terms will be made known on the day of the sale.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

W. N. GRISWOLD'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 744 BROADWAY.

TO LET—Building No. 770 Broadway, corner 9th st., (opposite Stewart's.)
TO LET—Building No. 734 Broadway, one of the finest stores in the City.
TO LET—House No. 202 West 43d st., containing thirteen rooms, in good order.
TO LET—Upper part of No. 7 Clinton place.
TO LET—House No. 19 Washington place; all modern improvements; in excellent order.
TO LET—Upper part of No. 6 Clinton place.
TO LET—House No. 48 Clinton place.
TO LET—Stable in rear No. 9 Washington place; four stalls, all in good order.
TO LET—Upper part No. 13 Clinton place; nine rooms.
TO LET—House No. 36 St. Mark's place, corner 2d av.; twenty rooms; 28 by 100, all in good order; to rent cheap.
FOR SALE—Lots and plots of land, with buildings, &c., &c., at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County; can be bought at prices to suit the times.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.

Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim, in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—LOCATED AT Bloomfield, N. J., on line of Morris and Essex Railroad, seven minutes from depot; two-story and attic and two-story extension frame house of eight rooms, piazza front and rear; lot 140 feet front by 300 feet deep; fruit in great variety; barn and carriage-house, with three finished rooms over same.

Will be rented from April 1 or May 1 for six months at $100 per month. ROSS, CROSS & CO., Corner of Broad and Market sts., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—THE DWELLING, NO. 125 WAVERLEY place; rent $1,000. Call from 2 until 5 P. M. ALSO, third floor and attic, No. 127 Waverley place; rent, $22 50 per month. Keys with M. Manns, fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place. ALSO, entire dwelling part of No. 76 6th av., north-east corner Waverley place, with the photograph gallery, $50 per month. Keys at No. 129 Waverley place. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET OR LEASE, FURNISHED—ON the bank of the Hudson, to a private family only, for three years, an elegant residence with about ten acres, complete in all respects; lawn, fruit, garden, and full complement of outbuildings for a first-class residence; house 50 feet square, and contains water, gas, furnace, range, &c., and is a Summer or Winter residence; thirty minutes from 42d st.; there is a dock on the property, fine boating, bathing, and fishing. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT—FOUR-story brown-stone on West 34th st., $2,500 and $200 per month; West 23d st., $150 and $175 per month; West 21st st., $150 per month; West 23d st., $250 and $300 per month; West 22d st., $300 per month; West 46th st., near 5th av., $5,000 and parties will board with tenant. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—A LARGE AND convenient dwelling; conservatory and outbuildings and eight to ten acres of land in lawn, garden, pasture, &c.; located on high ground, (old Boston road,) 168th st.; a complete country residence within the limits of the City; horse cars pass constantly within one block; to let for a private residence or for public use. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO RENT—FURNISHED and unfurnished, at Lake Mahopac, Scarborough on the Hudson, Richmond Valley Station, Hastings, Cherry Hill, near Englewood, Pleasant Valley, on the Hudson, Orange Junction, Nyack, Haverstraw, South Orange. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st., Corner 6th av.

A LARGE, ELEGANT, AND MAGNIFICENTLY furnished house on 22d st., near 5th av., $500 per month, to responsible party only. We are instructed to say that it will not be rented for a boarding-house. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE TENANT, AN elegant four-story brown-stone house, completely furnished, and to board owner only; location near 5th av. and entrance to the park; reference required. Address S., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED—BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house, 45th st., near 5th av.; AUTOMATIC ELEVATOR, carrying invalid or aged persons from street to second story; SECOND STORY PIAZZA, sunny exposure; mantel glasses, mirror, gas fixtures. Possession April 1. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A PERFECT GEM of a medium sized furnished dwelling; splendid neighborhood; 22d st., near 6th av.; only $225 a month; a bargain. Offices No. 4 Pine and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE ON THE St. Lawrence, near Waddington, St. Lawrence County, suitable for a large private family, or a hotel; rent only $1,200 a year; value, $40,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE COMPLETELY FURnished house, No. 377 Herkimer st., near Albany av., Brooklyn. Cars from all the ferries pass within one block; possession May 1; liberal terms made to a good tenant. Apply at 294 Macdonough st., Brooklyn.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEA BRIGHT.—Furnished cottages to rent; also, houses, building sites, and acre plots for sale. Printed catalogues and full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO LET—BROOKLYN.—LOCATION UNSURPASSED; rent, $650; Philadelphia brick cottage house, ten rooms, French roof, all modern improvements, newly embellished, suitable for small family. Apply to C. TOPHAM, No. 593 Broadway.

TO LET—AT CRESSKILL, N. J., NEAR DEPOT; good house, eight rooms, stable, four acres in garden; rent $250. Apply at RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 Broadway.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET.—THE FOUR-story English basement house, No. 48 West 12th st., in perfect order; rent $2,000 per annum. Apply to F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 40 Wall st.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

TO LET.—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF SECURING A first-class residence upon the Central Park, near 5th av., at a low rent, can do so by applying to E. N. TAILER, owner, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements, No. 199 Orange st., corner of Sheffield, Newark, N. J.; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO LET, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—FIVE minutes' from Fulton Ferry; genteel brick houses; eight rooms; all improvements; rent, $750. Apply at No. 42 Fulton st.

TO LET—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A THREE-story brick dwelling-house. For particulars apply to A. B. MARSH, No. 66 Wall st., New-York.

BROWN-STONE HOUSES—IN CHOICE LOCAtions, at moderate rents. Apply at No. 1,037 3d av.

A—FLATS FROM $30 TO $60 PER MONTH; all improvements. Apply at No. 1,037 3d av.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM, No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute. Special attention to out of town orders.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS. These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE, THE OFFICES Now Occupied by the NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO., NO. 52 BROADWAY, EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST. WELL SUITED FOR A LARGE CORPORATION. Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes. ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING. APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

ASTOR HOUSE. OFFICES TO LET At Low Prices.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 8 Bowery; very fine business stand. ALSO, store and apartments, No. 127 Waverley place; rent reduced; possession may be had of entire building on May 1. ALSO, building No. 45 Thomas st., $450 per annum. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

ARCHITECTS.—FRONT OFFICE IN BUILDING No. 11 Broad st.; 32x31 feet; one or two offices just painted and put in order, superior light, at only $500; rear office, 14x23 feet, $200; fine light. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—AT NO. 58 WALL ST.—THE COMMODIous offices now occupied by the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company. Apply to JNO. WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large, light, and very desirable. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

SEVERAL STORES ON 8TH AV., BETWEEN 33d and 34th sts., to rent at reduced prices. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING, INCLUDing store, No. 866 Broadway, four doors above 17th st. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET—BULKHEAD AND SEVEN VACANT LOTS foot of Gansevoort st. G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses and flats in all parts of this City, and houses at Orange, Elizabeth, &c., for which we have daily applications. Those wishing to sell or exchange property can find buyers through the office of CURRIE, PURDY & CO, No. 7 Washington place.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Numerous applications already received to purchase and to hire. Desirable dwellings, in suitable localities, and which are continually on the increase, at my office. Owners, do not procrastinate, but send in descriptions at once. JOSIAH JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT.—HOUSES OF ALL CLASSES and sizes, and especially of the medium range, as I have numerous applicants waiting for the latter. Send immediately to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST. Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE. Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices. Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M. Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M. special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY. Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD. After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA..WED., March 15 | JAVA........WED., M'ch 29
ABYSSINIA..Wed., M'ch 22 | ALGERIA....WED., April 5

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:
ATLAS........March 11.
CLARIBEL........March 30.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA........March 15.
ANDES........March 28.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN........March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING........April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO........April 11, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA........April 18, at 1 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Danre........Saturday, March 18
LABRADOR, Sanglier........Saturday, April 1
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz........Saturday, April 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL..Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Thursday, April 13, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK........THURSDAY, March 16, at 9:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy, March 18, 11 A. M. | The Queen, April 8, 3 P. M.
Egypt, April 1, 9:30 A. M. | England, Ap'l 15, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, Pacific Mail Dock.

STATE OF VIRGINIA........Thursday, March 23
STATE OF INDIANA........Thursday, April 6

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

WESER.....Sat., March 18 | HABSBURG...Sat., April 1
MOSEL.....Sat., March 25 | NECKAR......Sat., April 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin........$100 gold
Second cabin........60 gold
Steerage........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

WILMINGTON........WEDNESDAY......MARCH 15
CHAMPION........SATURDAY......MARCH 18

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green, Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRISSMAN, THURSDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers. GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c. Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO........THURSDAY, March 16
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF PEKING........April 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c. On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

FLORIDA LINE. FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M. INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT. GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES. ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped. Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C. For rates of freight or passage apply to J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st. Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY........THURSDAY, March 16
COLUMBUS........TUESDAY, March 28

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA........SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
CALIFORNIA........SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA........Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ........Thursday, March 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Thursday, March 30

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF HAVANA........Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF MERIDA........Tuesday, April 11

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE. FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[OFFICIAL.]

IN THE COURT OF COMMISSIONERS OF ALABAMA CLAIMS. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1876.

The attention of claimants and their attorneys is called to the following act of Congress and special rule of this court. JOHN DAVIS, Clerk.

AN ACT to extend the time for claimants, under section eleven of chapter four hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of the Forty-third Congress, to prove their claims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Court of Commissioners for the Alabama Claims to receive, examine, and pass upon all claims that may be admissible under the provisions of chapter four hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of the Forty-third Congress which may be presented and filed within three months after this act shall take effect: *Provided,* That it shall appear by the claimant's petition, and be proved to the satisfaction of the court, that by reason of his absence from the United States, or his ignorance of the time limited for the filing of a petition by such claimant, or by reason of fraud, accident, or mistake, the claim of such claimant has not been previously presented to said court within the time limited by said act, and such claim, in cases where the claimant shall be absent from the United States at the time of presenting the petition, may be presented and verified in such manner as the court shall by rule have provided.

Approved March 6, 1876.

SPECIAL RULE.

In case of any claimant who may desire to present a claim under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to extend the time for claimants, under section eleven of chapter four hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of the Forty third Congress, to prove their claims," approved March 6, 1876, and who may be absent from the United States at the time of the making or of presenting his petition, such petition may be presented and verified by the attorney-in-fact of such claimant, or by any agent specially authorized thereto, or by any person acting as agent or next friend; but in every case of a petition filed without precedent authority specifically given, the court will require subsequent ratification of such petition or claim by the claimant. Such agency or ratification shall, in every case, be duly established by proof to the satisfaction of the court.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE New-York Elevated Railroad Company will present to the General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the First Department, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of March instant, at the opening of the court on that day, for confirmation, the report of the Commissioners appointed by orders of said court, dated on 1st December, 1875, and on the 14th day of January last to determine whether the railway described in the petition of said railroad company ought to be constructed and operated by said railroad company over, through, and along the streets and avenues specified in said petition; which report was filed with the Clerk of the said court on the 8th day of March instant.—Dated March 8, 1876.

JAMES EMOTT, of Counsel. E. C. DELAVAN, Attorney for Petitioners.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1876.

DEC. 2, 1875, A MAN GIVING HIS NAME as PETER MASON made an important deposition before Henry J. Mills, of Newark, N. J., against Alfred Barmore's will. Mason was introduced to Mills by Thomas Green, of Bloomfield, N. J., doing business at No. 75 Murray st., New-York City. Mills says Mason is James Byrnes, of this City. Green and Titus B. Eldridge know who Mason is. I will give either Green or Eldridge $5,000 to produce to Mills, on fair notice to me, the man who made this deposition, provided it is not said Byrnes. IRA SHAFER, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. MATHEWS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John S. Mathews, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JENNIE L. COHEN and IGNATZ FRANK, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Jennie L. Cohen and Ignatz Frank, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HECTOR ARMSTRONG and STATES D. MORRISON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER SCOTT and THEODORE VAN RADEN, bankrupts—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Alexander Scott and Theodore Van Raden, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 6, in said district, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIZA J. SMITH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Eliza J. Smith, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the — day of February, A. D. 1876. FRANCIS W. HOLBROOK, Assignee, No. 218 Broadway, New-York City. mh6-law3wM*

DRY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

A REPORT HAS BEEN CIRCULATED THAT WE ARE MEMBERS OF A COMBINATION FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF FIXED HIGH PRICES ON Tape Round Hats & Bonnets, SOMETIMES CALLED AMERICAN SWISS, OR IMITATION CHIPS. ALSO, MILANS, PEDAL, AND CANTON BRAIDS.

THERE IS NO TRUTH IN THIS STATEMENT.

WE DECLINED

Because we are opposed to every movement of this kind.

THE PUBLIC WILL FIND US MAINTAINING OUR OLD POSITION MORE DECIDEDLY THAN EVER, GIVING THEM, AS ALWAYS, EVERY ADVANTAGE THE MARKETS AFFORD.

LET IT BE DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD WE SHALL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. Our stock is the largest and best selected in America. CALL AND INSPECT.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS, Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST. FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY. GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASS THE DOOR AND CONNECT WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH.

E. RIDLEY & SONS 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.

OPENING WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, MARCH 15 AND 16. PARIS TRIMMED ROUND HATS AND BONNETS. ALSO, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE BY FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS, 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

E. RIDLEY & SON, 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.

FROM AUCTION, RECEIVED TO-DAY, LARGE PURCHASE

GUIPURE AND YAK LACES,

FROM 8c. PER YARD TO 50c.. LESS THAN HALF REGULAR PRICES.

Also, ECRU LACES AND NETS, PLAIN, DOTTED, STRIPED, AND SPANISH.

EXAMINE OUR STOCK OF ECRU TIES.

FINE HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS.

LARGEST STOCK EVER OFFERED BY ANY HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

At least one-third BELOW LAST WEEK'S PRICES.

SASH RIBBONS

5, 6, 7, and 8 inches wide, At 15c., at 18c., at 25c., at 31c., at 38c., at 45c., at 50c.. and 55c.

EXHIBITION—SECOND COUNTER, CENTRE AISLE.

BASEMENT.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, Daily. NEW FANCY GOODS From VARIOUS MANUFACTURERS.

EDW. RIDLEY & SONS, Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY. ANDREWS' PATENT PASSENGER ELEVATORS CONSTANTLY RUNNING ON THE EAST AND WEST SIDES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT, CONNECTING WITH BASEMENT AND FIVE UPPER FLOORS.

A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.—In the store grand display of imported and New-York styles. Fashions of 1776 and fashions of 1876. "Martha Washington in full dress alive!!" Great excitement along the line!!! Beautiful changes this season. Our Centennial Traveling Costume will please.

NOTE.—Those who will call at our store and subscribe for our "Monthly World of Fashion" this week will get certificates that will entitle them to select $1 worth of our patterns at any time. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 10th day of March, A. D. 1876, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATHAN GROSSMAYER, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of William H. Newman, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his voluntary petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1876. WM. H. PRICE, Assignee. f28-law3wM*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—BEEMAN & KRAFT, of Tuckahoe, City of Yonkers, having made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to Peter U. Fowler, of the City of Yonkers, all persons having claims against the said firm are hereby notified and requested to present them forthwith, with their vouchers, to J. P. SANDERS, Attorney for Assignee, City of Yonkers, New-York. f7-law6w-M*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A FINE BROWN SADDLE-HORSE, SIX-TEEN hands, suitable for large gentleman, fine in harness; also, top buggy wagon; great bargain. No. 5 West 13th st.

TO LET—A PRIVATE STABLE, FOUR STALLS and ample carriage-room, with dwelling above, No. 25 West 22d st. Rent $350. Apply to HOBBS & OLIVER, No. 64 University place.

TO LET—THE PRIVATE STABLE NO. 153 EAST 38th st., in thorough good order; rooms for coachman and family. Apply on the premises, or at No. 224 South st.

TO LET—STABLES ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR Harry Bertholf's. G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S
First-class and most RELIABLE SERVANTS' OFFICE. ESTABLISHED 1853.
Corner 11th st. and 6th av.
Respectable and well-recommended servants.
ALSO MARRIED COUPLES.
Germans, Swedes, and of every other nationality, waiting for situations at reduced wages.
Notice this address particularly.

A FRENCH FAMILY DESIRES TO TAKE care of the house of a family going to the country or to Europe; best City references. Address S. A., Post Office Box No. 4,394.

A FRENCH DRESS-MAKER WANTS A few more customers: home; old dresses made over. Call at No. 164 West 32d st.

COMPANION, HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A lady as companion to a lady, housekeeper, or any position of trust; is cheerful and educated; a home more of a object than wages. Address B. C., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION, GOVERNESS, OR HOUSEKEEPER.—By an educated lady and musician, as companion to a lady, governess, or housekeeper; best references given and required. Address L. H. S., No. 130 West 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, willing, and obliging young woman thoroughly experienced, as a chamber-maid; understands her duties as waitress; can wait on dinner parties, clean silver, &c., and has excellent City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for A. M.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as first-class chamber-maid, assist in washing, or can take children; can operate, and a neat sewer; is willing and obliging; best City references; City or country. Apply at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, English Protestant young woman, thoroughly experienced; (city or country; has several years' reference, that will bear the strictest investigation. Can be seen at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

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COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant young woman in a private family; is an excellent family cook, understanding soups, meats, pastry, &c., and is an excellent laundress; four years' reference from last place. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st.; inquire for M. L.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman, with excellent City testimonials; good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress. Can be seen at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

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COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook in a private family; is willing to do the coarse washing; is willing and obliging; nine years' best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 64 East 41st st., corner 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young Protestant girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; two years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 322 East 26th st., first floor, back room.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT AND very competent woman, with very good up-town reference; is an excellent cook, and first-class washer and ironer. Call or address Cook, &c., No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL Servant.—By a smart, capable girl; a good cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer; a reliable and economical servant, highly recommended; City or country. Call at 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FAMILY COOK IN A private family; young, neat, sober, and industrious; no objection to assist with washing; excellent City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FAMILY COOK IN A private family; neat, sober, honest, and industrious; would be found willing and obliging; good references from former employers. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE WOMAN AS thorough cook and baker; private family or boarding-house; is neat and economical cook; has best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front room.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS VERY good family cook; in every way very reliable; lived in the best families in City and country; willing to go to the country; best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A VERY EXPERT COOK; IS EXCEEDingly neat and economical; keeps her kitchen in good order and has a pleasant disposition; highest testimonials. Can be seen at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; is neat and tidy; has best City reference; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; understands French, English, and American cooking; pastry, bread and biscuit, &c.; can furnish the very best City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

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THE REVIVAL SERVICES.

CROWDED MEETINGS YESTERDAY.

MR. MOODY CONCLUDES HIS LECTURE ON DANIEL IN THE MORNING—SERMON ON INSTANTANEOUS SALVATION DELIVERED AT THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING MEETINGS.

Nearly seven thousand people attended the early morning service at the Hippodrome yesterday, the audience being composed largely of young men, who had gathered to hear the conclusion of Mr. Moody's lecture on "Daniel." The services were opened by the stirring revival song, "Hold the Fort," after which Rev. Dr. Kennard led in prayer. Mr. Sankey then sang the solo:

Only an armor-bearer, proudly I stand,
Waiting to follow at the King's command;
Marching if "Onward" shall the order be,
Standing by my Captain, serving faithfully.

After the usual announcements for the week, the congregation sang "Stand up for Jesus." Mr. Moody then began his sermon: You that were here last Sunday remember that we got to that portion of Daniel's life where God was able to deliver his servants from out of the fiery furnace. We find to-day that Nebuchadnezzar was again in trouble. He had had another dream. He had called, as before, all the wise men and astrologers of his kingdom, but they could not interpret the meaning of his vision. Daniel was brought in to him, and the King told the vision: "Thus were the visions of mine head in my bed: I saw, and behold! there was a tree in the midst of the earth, and the height thereof was great. The tree grew, and was strong, and the height thereof reached unto heaven, and the sight thereof to the end of the earth. The leaves thereof were fair, and the fruit thereof much, and on it was meat for all. I saw in the visions of my head upon my bed, and behold! a watcher and a holy one came down from heaven; he cried aloud and said thus: Hew down the tree and cut off the branches, shake off the leaves and scatter his fruit. Nevertheless, leave the stump of the root in the earth, in the tender grass of the field; and let it be wet with the dew of heaven, and let his portion be with the beasts in the grass of the earth: let his heart be changed from man's, and let a beast's heart be given unto him, and let seven times pass over him." Now, Daniel, when he heard it, was in trouble for one hour. He did not want to tell the King his dream, for it concerned himself and his kingdom. But Nebuchadnezzar said to him: "Let not the dream nor the interpretation thereof trouble thee." Then Daniel said unto him: The tree that thou sawest, it is thou, O King, that art grown and become strong, for thy greatness is grown and reacheth unto heaven, and thy dominion unto the ends of the earth. And the words of the watcher were the decree of the most high. They shall drive thee from men, thy dwelling shall be with the beasts of the field, and thou shalt eat grass as the oxen. The dew of Heaven shall wet thee, and seven times pass over thee, till thou know that the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will." Then Daniel preached to him a sermon. He beseeched him to break off from his sins and iniquities. Undoubtedly he told him how the King of Nineveh was driven from his Kingdom, and repented his sins, and wore sackcloth and ashes as an emblem of penitence. The King's reason was turned by what he had heard. He was driven from out of his Kingdom and fed on the grass of the field, as Daniel had prophesied. The last glimpse we have of him is in the fourth chapter of Daniel. We hear his last words and his second proclamation. How different from his first, which fixed the penalty of death upon those who refused to bow to the golden image in Dura. Hear him, "Now, I, Nebuchadnezzar, praise and extol the King of Heaven, all Whose works are truth, and His ways judgment; and those that walk in pride He is able to abase." This is the record of the last words of that mighty King. We have reason to believe that he was saved. We have reason to believe that Daniel was successful in winning him to God. Now, no doubt, they are walking together in heaven.

We lose sight of the young prophet for nearly fifteen years. Now he has disappeared from history. We find Belshazzar reigning in Babylon. We are told that the King had made a great feast in the temple. He had invited there all the Princes of the kingdom, and their wives. They were singing and praising the idols of gold, and silver, and brass, and iron, and wood, and stone. Suddenly, in the midst of the revelry, while all is gayety in that great hall, the silence of the dead falls upon the assemblage. The King's cheeks blanched, his knees trembled, and his eyes were strained to the wall of the temple. Every eye is directed to that wall. See! a hand writes. Then the King cried in fear for the wise men of Babylon, the astrologers, the Chaldeans, and the soothsayers. And the King proclaimed: "Whosoever shall show me the interpretation thereof shall be clothed in scarlet and have a chain of gold about his neck, and shall be the third ruler in the kingdom." And now I see those wise men gazing at the inscription. They could not read it. They could not interpret it. The Queen suddenly entered the banquet hall, and told her lord not to be troubled, for there was a man in Babylon who would interpret the dream—a man whom the King's father had made master of the magicians, astrologers, Chaldeans, and soothsayers. Then Daniel was called into the hall. The King promised riches to him, but the prophet answered: "Let thy gifts be to thyself, thy rewards to another; yet I will read the handwriting unto the King and make known unto him the interpretation." Daniel gave but one look at the inscription. He could read it. It was the handwriting of his God. Hear Him speak in the dead silence. "This is the meaning, O King! *Mene*—God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it. *Tekel*—Thou art weighed in the balances and found wanting. *Upharsin*—Thy kingdom is divided and given unto the Medes and the Persians." Then the King put on Daniel the robe of scarlet and the chain of gold, and made him third ruler in the kingdom. But while they were feasting, Darius was storming the walls of Babylon. The King paid no heed to it. He thought he was safe. But in the night the enemy marched into the streets of Babylon. They men the guards at the gate of the King's palace. They overcame them, and flooded the palace itself. And there in the midst of the revelry Belshazzar, the King of the Chaldeans, was slain, and his blood flowed with the wine the revelers had been drinking. We see this King but for one night. He flashed for an instant in his splendors, and then died out in darkness forever. We never hear of him again. His kingdom, as Daniel had prophesied, went unto the Medes and the Persians. We read that his successor, Darius, took the kingdom 120 Princes, and over them three Presidents, of whom Daniel was first. Darius found Daniel a faithful servant, and thought to set him to rule over the whole kingdom. Then the Princes and Presidents strove to find occasion for complaint against him. Their jealousy was kindled. They felt that he watched their accounts too closely. They were compelled to be satisfied with what the King had apportioned to them. They said among themselves, if we could only get this Hebrew out of the way, then might we have splendid mansions in Babylon and country seats in the suburbs. We might have great wealth and power. So they attempted to ruin the man who prevented them from robbing the Government. But, we are told, "they could find no occasion nor fault against him, excepting as concerned the law of his God." I think that was the greatest compliment ever paid to this man. Even his bitterest enemies could not find anything against him but his worship. The conspirators congratulated themselves upon finding some way of getting rid of the honest official. And they said among themselves: "If we can get Darius to sign a decree that every man that shall ask a petition of any God or man within thirty days, except of him, shall be cast into a den of lions, we shall get rid of this Hebrew!" Then, knew that such a decree, according to the laws of the Medes and Persians, altereth not. They knew that Daniel would worship his God as before. They thought to make quick work of him. They wrote the decree with skill and cunning, that it should not rouse the King's suspicions, and that its real aim should be concealed. And the next day a number of the most influential of those Hrinces gained audience with Darius. They presented the decree for his royal signature. I hear them pouring flattery into the King's ear. At last I see them win their case. I see the royal seal set to the decree and the proclamation published in Babylon. And now I see some of Daniel's friends running to tell him of the excitement. I see the old, hoary-headed servant busy at his accounts. Ah! my friends, he had to work very hard to keep these rascals from swindling the Babylonian Government. But as his friends approach, I see him for a moment suspend his labors and inquire the reason of their coming. And now, as they tell him, I hear them give just such advice as we would offer nowadays: "O, Daniel, go out of Babylon! Say to the King that you have business out of the city, and go to Jerusalem; there you can escape the penalty of the King's decree. But if you will stay and will pray to your God, do it in secret! Shut the window, draw the shade, close and bar the door, and utter your supplications in secret. You are watched by your enemies who seek your life." How many men are there who act according to that reasoning now—moral cowards, who are afraid to acknowledge God in public, or to be caught appealing to His throne. When Daniel heard the decree he prayed as before. But now the princes are watching him. Does the old man tremble? Hark! Does he call on Darius, as the decree commanded? Ah, No! his petition goes up to the Lord of Abraham and of Isaac and of Jacob. Do you think that in his old age he is going to desert the God of his youth? And now I hear the Princes whispering to each other exultingly: "Do you hear him pray? Take it down, and we will lay it before the King." Now I see them go before the King and tell him of the discovery. I hear them plead before the King: "Daniel, which is of the children of the captivity of Judah, regardeth not thee, O King, nor the decree thou hast signed, but maketh his petition three times a day." Then it flashed into the King's soul how great was the mistake he had made. The princes and presidents had represented to him that the decree would be acceptable to every one in Babylon. But they lied! They lied willfully, for they knew that Daniel would never pray to any one but his God. We are told that the King was in great anxiety to save his aged servant. There was no one in all Babylon more troubled than Darius that day. But he could not alter the decree. Daniel's enemies knew it. They meant it should be so. At last, as the sun went down in the evening, the King signed the decree for Daniel's death, for the death of one of the most faithful servants Babylon ever had.

And now I see the officers arrest the condemned. I see the old man, with his long flowing beard, marching toward the den of hungry lions. The sun is just sinking behind the hills, and throws the red beams over the procession that follows the captive prophet; but an angel has been there before them. He has closed the mouths of the lions. They cannot even growl at the captive. And now I see Daniel make a pillow of the lion's shaggy mane, and rest there in the darkness in safety, under the protection of his God. Ah, the King Darius does not sleep that night. There is no musician summoned to play and to dance in the royal presence. He strides up and down the royal chamber, the prey of a painful anxiety and a tortured conscience. O! I would rather live in the den of Daniel in a den of lions, with a clear conscience, than that King in his might and power and wealth, with a guilty conscience. At daybreak I hear the royal chariot rolling swiftly along the streets of Babylon to the cave where Daniel is. And now I hear Darius cry in lamentation: "O Daniel, servant of the living God, is thy God, whom thou servest continually, able to deliver thee from the lions." Hark! The answer! "My God hath sent an angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths, that they have not hurt me; forasmuch as before Him innocence was found in me, and also before thee, O King, have I done no hurt." Ah! I see Darius cry to him in joy to come from the den. What a greeting he must have received. What happiness fills the King's heart at the restoration of his friend. He sups with the King that night, no doubt. There is great rejoicing in the palace.

At this point Mr. Moody broke abruptly off from his subject and said, "My time's up! I find that I haven't time to finish the story of that wonderful life. I want to say that in his old age the prophet was greatly beloved by all the people. A messenger also came from heaven to tell him how much he was beloved there. Oh! let us be like Daniel, and we will win God's gratitude and love." Mr. Sankey sang the hymn "Dare to be a Daniel," the congregation joining him in the chorus. The benediction was then pronounced and the audience dispersed.

THE WOMEN'S MEETING.

The large hall was crowded to repletion at the women's meeting in the afternoon. The service was opened by the singing of the hymn,

"There is a gate that stands ajar
And through its portals gleaming."

After prayer Mr. Sankey sang the solo, "Waiting and Watching," and at its conclusion Mr. Moody read a portion of the sixth chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew. The congregation then sang "There is a life for a look at the Crucified One," and Mr. Moody preached on "Instantaneous Salvation." I wonder how many here to-day, he said, would like to be saved. I'd like to have you each ask yourself if you desire to be saved. Remember, if you really wish salvation, it is freely given to those who believe. When we search for God with all our heart then we always find Him. Now, I'm not going to preach a sermon to-day so much as I am going to try to tell the way of life to those who want to know it. It is the privilege of every one to receive salvation, and to receive it instantaneously. Now, I want to show this doctrine by a few Biblical illustrations. The first of them is the ark. I remember when I was working in the inquiry rooms during our visit to Manchester, I noticed the tears trickling down the cheeks of one of the visitors. I asked him if he was a Christian, and he said he was not, but wanted to be. Then I strove to make plain to him the way of salvation, and used Biblical illustrations. And I asked him, "Do you see now?" and he answered, "No, not yet." At last I used the illustration of the ark. I asked him what he thought saved Noah; whether it was his prayers, his tears, or whether it was his going into the ark, and suddenly he stopped short and said: "I see it now! Good-bye; I've got to catch the train." I was sort of dumbfounded, for I didn't think a man could see the way of salvation so soon. I met him some time afterward, and he asked me if I remembered him. When I said no, he related to me the above incident, and said that he knew now that it was the ark that saved Noah, and that Christ was the only One that could save him. Now, when Noah was out of the ark, he was exposed to God's wrath, but the very moment he entered its threshold, that moment he was saved. The salvation was instantaneous. Now, God has provided an ark for the refuge of all mankind. A mere knowledge of Christ isn't going to save you. A good many think they know a good deal about the Saviour, and for that reason think they are safe. It is a terrible delusion. The carpenters who built the ark knew as much, and perhaps more, about it than Noah did, yet they perished. You may know a good deal about Christ, but if you are not in Him, if you do not trust in Him, you will be lost. Oh, then, seek refuge in the ark, Christ, to-day and be saved.

Let me use another illustration: When Lot was in Sodom a messenger came and told him that a great fire was to come down from Heaven and consume the city. And when he heard it he fled from the city and sought refuge in the mountains. There was a moment when he was exposed to God's wrath, but the very moment he was without the walls of the cursed city he was saved. The salvation was instantaneous. There is a moment in your lives when you are exposed to great temptation, and another when you flee to God's mercy, and are instantly saved from judgment. As He destroyed Sodom in those past ages, so He will destroy this world, and all out of Christ shall perish. A great many are saying, "Do you feel safe? Do you feel safe?" God don't ask you to feel safe. Trust in His Son and ye are saved. To believe is to possess salvation. The moment you believe, that moment you are saved. A good many people say, "Will, by and by I will think of this question of salvation." Ah, that is just what the devil wants. If satan can keep men from that "now" he knows he has their souls in his power. O, my friends, Christ was never readier to save than He is to-day. O, then, do not go on with that terrible delusion that "by and by" will do. Be saved now, this very hour. Don't keep looking at your sins and iniquities. Don't keep looking into your own stained hearts. But look up to Christ! Forget self, only think of Him. Those who forget self and look to Christ are always happy. There was a Belfast physician who always told his patients first to take a good look at their wounds and then keep their eye on him. That's what the Great Physician commands! We shall keep our spiritual eye on Him. I can imagine that some will say, "Well, how do you get over that passage which says, 'Strive to enter into the straight gate?'" Well, who is it we're to strive with? Is it the gate-keeper? Does He bar the gate and say, "You shall not enter?" Oh, no! it is our own deceitful hearts we are to strive against. The straight gate is always wide open for the entrance of the repentant sinner. Yes, the moment you take Christ your name is entered in that book of life. That moment you are a saved sinner. Oh! won't you receive him now? Won't you trust Jesus, and love and believe in him? A good many people want to do something to satisfy God for their transgressions. You need do nothing in satisfaction. Christ, by death, became the satisfaction for our sins.

I thank God I can preach this gospel of reconciliation through Christ. Let me illustrate it better by a touching story which an Englishman told me recently. There was a father and son, who having quareled, separated, the son saying that he would never return home unless his father asked him. The father said, "Well, you shall never return, for I will never ask you back." But oh, my friends, though a father's love for a son may waver, a mother's never does. Her son may be condemned to death for murder, but his crime will not chill her affection. When all the world turns coldly, even shudderingly away, there will be one heart that beats with eternal affection for him. When he is dead and in his grave, she will plant flowers on the sod, and water them with her tears. She will love him in memory afterward, until she joins him in death. Oh, there is nothing sweeter, tenderer, or more enduring than a mother's love. There is only one thing stronger than a mother's love for her child—it is God's love for the repentant sinner. Though that father's love died, the mother's yet survived. She wrote to her boy in a distant land, pleading with him to return to her, but though letter after letter was sent, the same reply came back—that he would not return until asked to do so by the father that had banished him. Years passed on, and that loving mother came to her dying bed. Her husband stood leaning over her, and asked her if there was anything he could do for her. "Oh, yes," she replied, "you can send for my boy. I have but one wish to be gratified now, and that is to see my child in his own home again." Though the husband's heart was wrung with pain, he said: "Oh no, I cannot send for him, but I will send in your name." "No," she pleaded, "how can I die if I leave you the guardian of my child when you are enemies to each other?" At last the father could stand her pleadings no longer. He went to the telegraph station and sent a note, eager to his exiled son, signing his own name, and begging him to return to his dying mother. When the boy reached home, when he approached his mother's bed-side, the father did not greet him with outstretched arms, but, in the remembrance of that bitter quarrel, turned his back upon him. But the mother greeted him as only a mother could. She clasped his hand, and pressed loving kisses on his brow, and pleaded with him to beg his father's forgiveness. But the memory of the conflict years before steeled the son's heart, and he said, "No! I cannot, until my father first speaks to me." The mother felt that her last moments had come, and stretching out both her trembling hands, she clasped in one that of her husband and in the other that of her child, and folding them together whispered from her pale lips a pleading request that they would make a reconciliation. While she spoke the angels carried her to join her Saviour. The two men, whose hands had not joined in friendship during long years, looked upon the sainted face, so dear to memory as that of wife and mother, and saw that the spirit had left the body. Ah! the proud heart of that father was bowed and broken in that hour. He looked down into the depths of his son's penitent eyes, and saw the tears welling up as in his own. Oh, both their hearts were touched by a mutual sorrow. There in their grief, by that deathbed, father and son were reconciled. Ah! my hearers, God is not angry with you to-day. But in other respects the story is a true illustration of our reconciliation with God. Christ came upon earth, and, like that mother, in His dying hours placed the hand of the sinner and God in one. His mission of reconciliation was completed when He died upon the cross. Oh! my friends, you've got nothing to do to win God's reconciliation. It comes with your belief in His Son.

After an earnest prayer the congregation sang the hymn, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," and the benediction was then pronounced. At the conclusion of the service a supplementary meeting was held for those who desired to become Christians.

THE EVENING SERVICES.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather the large hall was crowded at the evening services. Mr. Moody spoke upon the same theme as in the afternoon and enforced his arguments by the same illustrations. At the conclusion of the services a men's meeting was held and a boys' meeting was organized in the inquiry room. Hon. Thurlow Weed was among the auditors at the main meeting.

FAILURE OF DANIEL DREW.

HIS LIABILITIES $600,000—THE ASSETS NOT YET ASCERTAINED—HIS EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS ALL PROTECTED.

Daniel Drew has gone into voluntary bankruptcy. The proper papers in such proceeding were filed on Saturday afternoon, before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Courts, by Mr. Drew's lawyer, Alvin Burt, of No. 11 Wall street. Financial embarrassments for the last year, consequent upon his heavy losses in Wall street two and three years ago, are the immediate cause of this unexpected proceeding.

Mr. Drew stated to a TIMES reporter last night that his liabilities would probably amount to $600,000; the amount of assets he was unable to state without recourse to the schedules, which had been filed with the other papers. Their amount would depend, he said, upon the prices his property would bring at a forced sale. What property remains, unsecured to other creditors, would have sold for about three hundred thousand dollars before the present depression in business. The endowment of the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., for $250,000, and that of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., for $100,000, are secured by mortgages on his farms in Putnam County, N. Y., of which he owns five or six. This was done soon after his first troubles, when he felt the need of protecting them. Two years ago these farms would have brought, Mr. Drew estimates, about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. As executor of the estate of his grandchildren Mr. Drew is liable for $600,000 additional, but this, he says, is secured by mortgages.

Mr. Drew has been in business for forty years or more, and in Wall street for thirty years past; but since he left the street in March, 1875, he has done no business whatever. He dates the beginning of his financial misfortunes to the loss of a million on a corner in North-western two or three years ago. He next lost on Toledo and Wabash, on which he was "short," and on the enterprise of constructing the "Canada Southern" Railway. He was also a general partner in the firm of King, Cox & Co., brokers, into which, he says, he went as a matter of friendship. When they failed it was found that they held no property in their own names, and Mr. Drew being the only member of the firm with property, he of course was forced to bear the losses. The Quicksilver Mining Company also caused him a heavy loss. Mr. Drew expresses his hope and belief that enough will be realized to meet all the liabilities. The examination will probably not take place for three or four weeks, owing to the number of other cases which have the precedence.

THE ICE CROP.

THE HUDSON RIVER YIELD OVER ONE MILLION TONS SHORT—446,100 TONS GATHERED DURING THE SEASON—ANXIETY AMONG CONSUMERS.

The past Winter has been a remarkably mild one, as all know, and an unusual interest has been manifested in regard to the ice crop. The Hudson River being now practically open for the season, with no prospect that any more ice will be cut, an accurate statement of the extent of the crop can be made. During the season the Hudson River has opened and closed five times, and comparatively little ice-cutting has been done. In former years thousands of men and boys, with hundreds of horses, have been kept busy filling the numerous ice-houses on the river banks; but this has been the hardest Winter for twenty years to the people dependent on this industry for support. No considerable cutting has been done south of Barrytown, with the exception of about twelve thousand tons raised at Staatsburgh Dock. From reports of the amount cut and stored in the various ice-houses between this City and Albany it appears that the Knickerbocker Company has stored in its various houses 257,000 tons, 66,000 tons of which are of last year's crop, and the other companies and dealers have a total of 189,000 tons, all gathered this season, making 446,100 tons the total product of the river below Albany. Of this amount 39,800 tons are "stacked," and must find an early market. The capacity of the houses in which ice has been stored is 572,000 tons, which leaves room for 125,900 tons more than was harvested. The actual crop of the Hudson River this year is over one million tons short.

All the companies and dealers have been extremely anxious to procure as much ice as possible, and all the lakes and ponds in the counties bordering on the Hudson have been tapped. Ice was cut from Sylvan Lake on the line of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, and shipped to tide-water at the rate of fifteen car-loads a day, thence to New-York by barges. On the line of the Poughkeepsie, Hartford and Boston Railroad ice was cut at Millerton and Upton's Pond, and transported to Poughkeepsie at the rate of twenty-five car-loads per day. On the line of the Rhinebeck and Connecticut Railroad they cut ice at Copake and had it shipped to tide-water at the rate of fifty car-loads per day, barges taking it to New-York. On the line of the New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad they cut ice in the mountain streams of Ulster and Delaware Counties and shipped it to Rondout, barges taking it to New-York. On the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad they cut ice at various ponds and had it shipped to Hudson. The Mutual Benefit Company went so far as to build a railroad a mile in length from Round Lake to the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, and cutting ice sixteen inches thick from the lake loaded it on cars and sent it through to the Hudson River Railroad via Troy, thence down the Hudson River Railroad to their house at Barrytown, dumping it into the house from the cars at a cost of about $2 50 per ton. All of the cities and villages on the Hudson have their full supply of ice from local lakes and ponds, and therefore New-York and Philadelphia can draw on the 500,000 tons housed along the river.

There is a general feeling of anxiety in regard to the expected advance in the price of this important commodity, and some consumers have not only refused to make contracts but have constructed houses and laid in a supply of their own. The price will doubtless be raised some, but many people fear that the companies will take advantage of the fact that the crop is short and charge a price that will be exorbitant.

It is stated that in Troy the ice business, which has been growing rapidly for several years has this season taken a stride, 250,000 tons having been stored within a radius of thirty miles of that city. One dealer, W. C. Buell, has cut from Smart's Pond, about a mile from the river, 20,000 tons of spring-water ice, from eight to eighteen inches in thickness and filling eleven houses. He began work on Feb. 2 and finished on the 29th, employing two gangs of 100 men each, night and day. He has also bought up and is interested in 65,000 tons more, making 85,000 tons which he alone will have for sale. John Clark, of this City, who has Mr. Buell's partner, has about thirty thousand tons at Stuyvesant and Castleton. A portion of the ice secured by these two dealers is already loaded on barges ready for transportation.

A "CALATHUMPIAN" SERENADE.

A case of riot and conspiracy, growing out of a "calathumpian" serenade, is pending before Justices John S. Lee and Oran W. Ragles at Setauket, Long Island. The "serenade" took place at the house of Capt. Henry Tyler, on the occasion of his granddaughter's wedding on Jan. 26. A large number of persons assembled outside, the house was invested, guns were fired, and the "horse-fiddle" was played in a frightful manner. Some persons went upon the premises disguised, fired guns in close proximity to Capt. Tyler's head, he being blind, raised windows, and threw a live turkey taken from a tree into one window, tore the window curtains, and assaulted the old man while he was sitting upon the front stoop. This "amusement" proceeded until 10 o'clock, when the "calathumpians" were bought off. On Feb. 25 fifteen persons were brought before the above-named Justices for examination, J. Lawrence Smith appearing for the complainant and Messrs. Strong and Spear for the defendants. After calling several witnesses, the hearing was adjourned until March 2, when, after the examination of additional witnesses, a motion was made to discontinue the proceedings. The next day this motion was denied, and, after some further evidence had been taken, the hearing was still further adjourned until to-morrow. Crowds of people were in attendance on the last day, and there is great curiosity and excitement in the neighborhood.

HOW TO REDUCE THE DEBT.

A PLAN FOR GOVERNING CHEAPLY.

STATEMENT OF THE COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM—THE QUESTION OF EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY—THE TOTAL YEARLY SAVING TO TAXES, $10,854,153—MEASURES FOR FURTHER REDUCTION.

The Council of Political Reform has prepared a careful statement showing the means by which the debt and taxes of this City may be reduced. It shows how the expenditures of the departments may be greatly lessened; how a reduction may be made in the yearly issue of permanent bonds; how a yearly increase may be made in the general fund; also what reductions may be made in items not included in the City budget, and lastly, what reductions should be made in the State taxes paid by the City on excess of assessment of City property by State Assessors. The estimate of the yearly saving to taxes from all these reductions is $10,854,153, and the reduction of the yearly increase of the permanent debt, $2,937,450.

First—In the expenditures of the departments.

The following estimate of the money required to conduct the several departments of the City Government has been made from a careful investigation, extending through the greater part of the past year, of the nature and amount of the services required of the officials, and the value of these services, the public improvements and outlays actually demanded, and their proper cost, and has been done with as much reference to the question of efficiency as of economy. It has been made in conference with some of the most skilled experts in the duties and operations of the several departments, chiefly from official statements, partly from the estimates of those of most experience and best judgment in public affairs. It has also been made principally in reference to existing laws and the present constitution of the City Government, without proposing any general reconstruction of the Government, although it is true that the causes of the principal wastes and inefficiency of the Government are the political party system that creates, fills, and controls its offices, and the public indifference that tolerates this usurpation. Many of the officials selected by this process have neither the proper capacities for the duties of their offices, nor the honesty to properly use and keep the public funds. Until some change is made in the Constitution of the State, by which the Government of this City can be differently constituted, the most effectual method of treating this state of things is to withhold supplies that are not necessary, and enforce existing laws against official neglect and wrong doing.

DEPARTMENTAL ESTIMATES.

	Appropriations for 1875.	Needed in 1876.	Saving.
Legislative — Striking off the salaries of the Aldermen and reducing the salaries of some clerks	$114,500	$17,000	$97,500
Mayoralty	50,000	35,000	24,000
Department of Finance — Expenses of office under the present system of auditing accounts	280,000	260,000	20,000
Department of Finance — For conducting the Government	20,622,916	19,179,149	1,443,767
Law Department — Including all law expenses	192,850	150,000	42,850
Department of Public Works	1,582,000	1,300,000	282,000
Department Parks	584,000	350,000	234,000
Department Public Buildings	95,000	40,000	55,000
Department of Charities and Correction, allowing for utilizing pauper labor	1,183,000	980,000	203,000
Health Department, excluding cost of removing night soil, &c.	222,000	170,000	52,000
Police Department — By regrading the force and letting street-cleaning in sections by contract	4,187,325	3,225,000	962,325
Fire Department	1,316,800	1,220,000	96,800
Board of Education	3,583,000	3,300,000	283,000
College of the City of New-York	150,000	125,000	25,000
Department of Taxes and Assessments	129,000	70,000	59,800
THE JUDICIARY.			
Supreme Court	$125,800	$93,500	$32,300
County Clerk	40,725	19,500	21,225
Superior Court	167,000	115,300	51,700
Common Pleas	168,700	118,500	50,200
Marine Court	130,600	88,000	42,600
Court of General Sessions	64,000	40,000	24,200
Surrogate	60,000	40,000	20,000
District Attorney, with contingencies of the office	81,550	80,000	1,550
City Judge	17,200	14,500	2,700
Recorder	18,820	14,500	4,320
Commissioner of Jurors	7,500	6,000	1,500
Police Courts	194,880	160,000	34,880
District Courts, as reconstructed by the bill pending in the Legislature	199,200	83,000	116,200
Private charities, (the remainder of the appropriation for 1875 unconstitutional)	825,905	317,000	508,905
Advertising, printing, and stationery	174,000	100,000	74,000
Miscellaneous purposes	377,000	200,000	177,000
Total	$36,955,271	$31,911,149	$5,095,322

Second—Reductions that can be made in other items of public expense not included in the City budget:

Departm't of Docks, on a plan of reduction proposed	$875,000	$170,000	$705,000
Excise Board, allowing one Commissioner, two clerks, three inspectors, and proper office supplies	47,000	12,000	35,000
Total	$922,000	$182,000	$740,000

Third—Reduction that can be made in the yearly issue of permanent bonds:

For Department of Docks, beyond the allowance for carrying on the department		$700,000
For assessment bonds, due from but not paid by private property, (and paid by the City)		500,000
For uncalled for or wastefully executed public works		1,737,450
Total		$2,737,450

Fourth—Yearly increase that can be made in the "General Fund"—or the sources of revenue other than taxation, &c.:

Interest on unnecessary bonds, $2,737,450	$191,621
Liquor licenses given to private charities	175,000
Increase of receipts from the docks by putting them in legal order for the leases	50,000
Permits	48,000
From ferry franchises; should pay as required, two and a half per cent. on receipts, a year, $400,000	
Paid in 1875	42,600— 347,400
License on 10,000 retail liquor places; should pay a year, 1,000,000	
Paid in 1875	419,815— 580,185
Fees of District Courts withheld	12,000
Loss in not properly utilizing the public buildings for the City officials, and excessive rents paid for other accommodations	50,000
Loss from the manner of contracting, settling, and defending claims against the City	$500,000
Loss of yearly interest on account of neglect to declare the assessment for street improvements, &c., completed, and for which the City has advanced payment by issue of bonds	1,000,000
License of street cars, due from 1,342 two-horse cars at $50 each	$67,100
License of street cars, due from 100 one-horse cars at $25 each	25,000
Amount paid in 1875	4,000— 88,100
Taxes due on $18,000,000 of the capital stock of the City railroad companies, after deducting their real estate, $540,400	
Amount of taxes paid by these companies in 1875	69,619— 470,781
Total increase of general fund	$3,513,087

Fifth—Reductions that should be made in the State taxes paid by the City in excess of assessment of City property by State Assessors 1,505,744

Recapitulation of yearly saving to taxes:

From the expenditures of the departments	5,095,322
From the Dock and Excise Departments	740,000
From increase of the general fund	3,513,087
From excessive State taxes	1,505,744
Total	$10,854,953
Reduction of the yearly increase of the permanent debt	2,937,450

Sixth—As a measure for the further reduction of the taxes and debt of the City, it is proposed to sell the real estate owned by the City and not in use for public purposes, and apply the proceeds to the reduction of the debt, for these several reasons, viz.:

(1.) To diminish the burden of the public expenses by stopping the yearly interest on the debt retired, the cost of holding and managing this property, and the addition that would thus be made to taxable property; (2.) That it is not among the objects for which municipalities are created to engage in speculation or business operations; and (3.) As a measure of political reform, by diminishing the sources of political corruption. The following is the description and value of this unused real estate. This valuation has been taken principally from the estimates made by the two commissions appointed by the City authorities in 1869 and 1870—the one to make an inventory and valuation of the City's dock property, the other the entire real estate of the City. The questions of the correctness of this valuation or the time and methods by which this property shall be brought into market are not here considered; only that whatever may be its value, it be sold at the earliest practicable time consistent with realizing its full value:

Real estate owned by the City not used for public purposes:

Forty-five lots and houses and lots leased for various terms	$909,187
Twenty-four plots of ground, most of which are unoccupied	4,373,090
Piers and bulk-heads	18,000,000
Total	$23,983,277

The City also owns a large amount of underwater property, for the use of which, as it is required, it is receiving a yearly rental of seven per cent. on a valuation determined by the value of the contiguous property and is appraised at a higher value than the City's wharf property.

Also, fourteen plots of ground leased to religious and charitable institutions for fifty and ninety-nine years at $1 a year	$2,705,600
Annual cost of maintaining this property:	
Average yearly expenses of the dock property for the last five years over its income	$328,000
Assessments and taxes on the City's real estate in Brooklyn and elsewhere out of the City	50,000
Repairs and other expenses on this property	28,000
Legal expenses on the same	14,000
Total	$420,000
Less rents received on the same	18,386
Total yearly loss on this real estate	$401,614
The market property owned by the City is valued at	4,967,374

Up to within the last four years this property has but little more than paid its expenses. Under its present management it is a seven per cent. investment. Two-thirds of the income of the markets, however, comes from the Washington Market.

Three of the public markets are unused and are a considerable yearly expense to the City for maintenance, and are valued at $623,500.

Reduction that would be made in the debt and taxes of the City by the sale of this real estate:

First—In the debt—	
Present debt	$116,000,000
Less proceeds of sale	24,000,000
Total	$92,000,000

This will reduce the debt to eight per cent. on the taxable valuation of the property of the City, which is the limit fixed for the debt in the bill presented by this Council to the Legislature.

Second—In the taxes—	
In interest on the proceeds of the property sold, say $24,000,000	$1,680,000
In taxes on property sold	700,000
In cost of holding this property	401,614
Total saving of taxes	$2,781,614

FINAL RECAPITULATION.

Reduction of debt by sale of property	$24,000,000
Reduction in economies proposed in public works	2,937,000
Total	$26,937,000
Reduction of taxes—	
Through yearly saving of the departments, &c.	$10,854,153
Through sale of real estate as above	2,781,614
Total reduction of taxes	$13,635,767

W. H. WEBB, President.

H. N. BURS, Secretary.

A CHARITABLE RECEPTION.

THE HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM HEBREWS.

The annual Purim reception of the lady managers of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews began yesterday at the "Home," corner of Lexington avenue and Sixty-third street, and will be continued to-day. The period set for the reception was from 11 A. M. until 7 P. M., and during the whole of the time the reception parlors were thronged. No formalities were gone through with, but visitors were received on their entrance, and, escorted by Mrs. Isaac Jacobs and Mrs. P. J. Joachimsen, were taken about the building and shown the conveniences and accommodations afforded the old folks who are inmates. After this refreshments were served. About one thousand dollars were received as subscriptions from visitors yesterday, and as much more is anticipated to-day. Among those present yesterday were Rev. Drs. Huebsch, Adler, and Mielzner, and Rev. Messrs. Welsh and Rubin, who were accompanied by their wives.

The Home was founded on May 24, 1870, for the purpose of affording shelter, subsistence, and careful treatment to Hebrews above the age of sixty years who through poverty or other causes are unable to receive proper treatment and attention elsewhere. Beginning with only three inmates at the opening of the Home, the number has steadily increased since until now they number fifty-seven. The applications of late have become so numerous as to overtax the resources of the building now occupied, and in consequence the old dilapidated mansion, at Eighty-seventh street and Avenue A, has been leased by the managers, and will be occupied by the Home about the beginning of May. This building is 75 by about 130 feet, and is surrounded by grounds covering about seven acres of land. It will accommodate one hundred or more inmates. The institution is almost entirely supported by voluntary contributions. The total number of attendants, officers, &c., during the past year has been about one thousand dollars. The receipts during the period have been $17,583 35, the payments $15,091 46, leaving a balance on hand or $2,491 89. The largest expenditures are for rent of the Home and for provisions and medicines. The society maintaining the Home numbers about fifteen hundred members, among whom are some of the best known and most prominent Hebrews of this City. The society also renders out-door relief. Exclusive of the items of rent, &c., the amount properly chargeable to the personal support of the inmates of the Home during the past year was $4,964 11, or less than forty-five cents per day for each inmate. The society appeals for aid to the charitable to enable it to extend the sphere of its usefulness.

THE HOBOKEN AND JERSEY CITY SEWERS.

Some years ago the residents of that part of Jersey City Heights overlooking Hoboken, in quest of the means of carrying away their sewage and waste water, constructed a sewer through Palisade avenue and Ravine road. The sewer is known as the Ravine Road Sewer, and opens upon the Fourth Ward of Hoboken,